

HISTORY
—OF—
LEHIGH COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

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HAUSER.

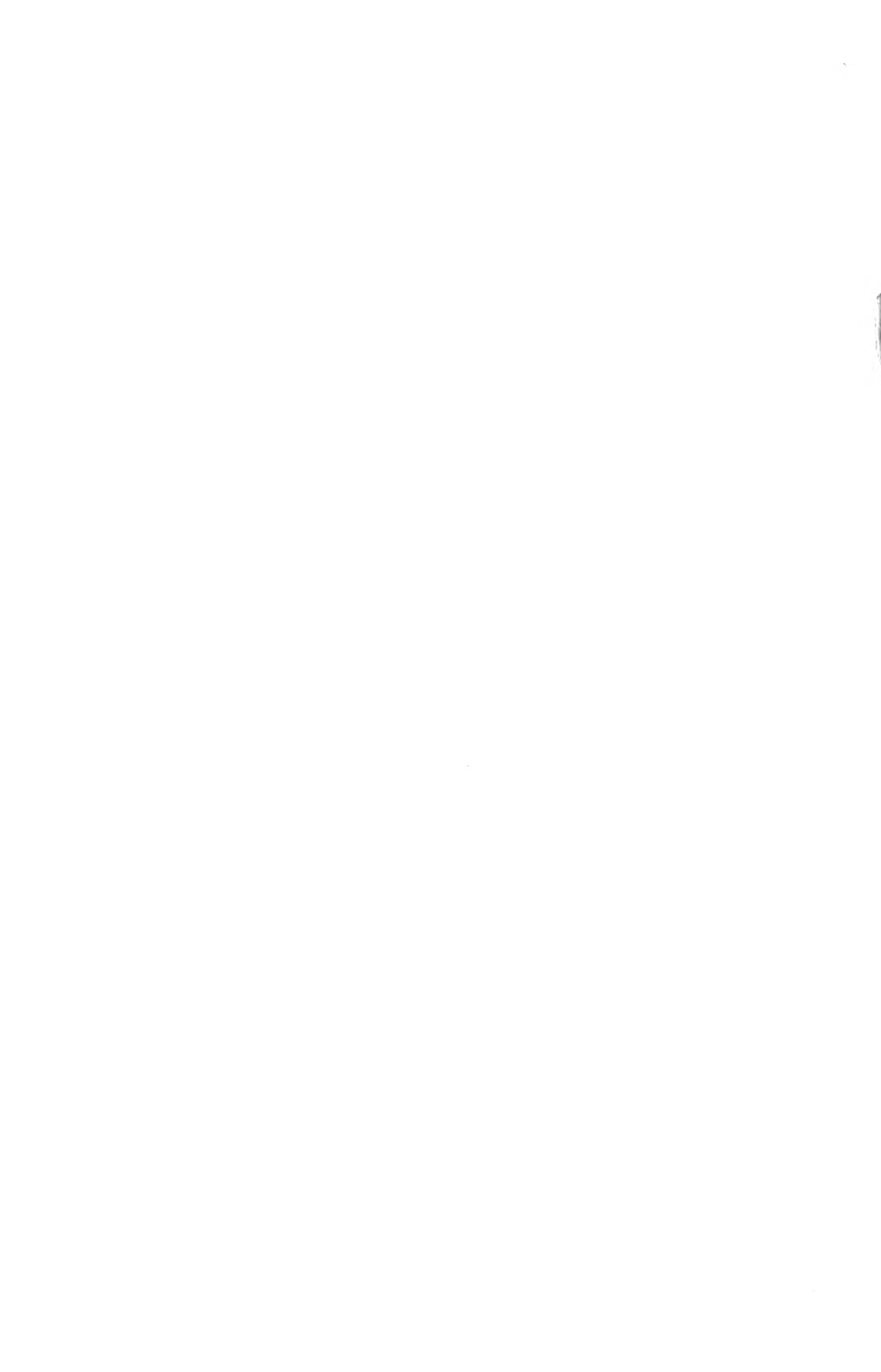


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From The Earliest Settlements to The Present
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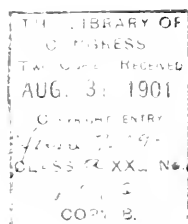
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OMISSIONS AND ERRORS.

On page 20, the Lehigh Valley R. R. omitted.

Page 29, Swamp not Swomp.

Page 28, Milford not Milfod.

Page 31, Population not Populatrtn.

Page 39, the Daily Leader of Allentown, omitted.

Page 88, Rev. Solomon Neitz's E. name omitted.

Page 92, The second column of area of square miles should begin with Hanover township and not with Heidelberg.

INTRODUCTION.



It is both interesting and instructive to study the history of our fathers, to fully understand through what difficulties, obstacles, toils and trials they went to plant settlements which struggled up to a position of wealth and prosperity.

These accounts of our county have been written so as to bring before every youth and citizen of our county, on account of the growth of the population, its resources, the up building of the institution that give character and stability to the county.

It has been made as concise as possible and everything which was thought to be of any value to the youth and citizen, has been presented as best as it could be under the circumstances and hope that by perusing its pages, many facts of interest can be gathered that will be of use in future years.

Hoping that any shortcomings of the work will be kindly passed by, by a generous public.

It is now presented to the public for its careful perusal and that the youth of our country will be benefitted thereby, and that the teachers of our public schools will find much valuable aid of which the author has tried to gather while engaged in the schoolroom, and that by perusing its pages the grand principle of patriotism and love of country will be instilled into the minds of our youth which will never be forgotten.

In preparing this work I acknowledge the assistance of aid given by Profs. Rupp, the county supt. of schools, J. O. Knauss of the Department of Public Instruction, Clinton A. Mohr of the Emaus Times, Mr. Steltz and others.

This volume is now dedicated to the teachers, pupils and fellow citizens of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania,

EMAUS, PENN'A, MAY 11, 1901.

J. J. HAUSER.

CHAPTER I.

Treaties with the Indians.

LEBHIGH COUNTY embraces the beautiful Kittatinny Valley, lying between the Lehigh or South Mountains on the south and Blue Mountains on the north, which is dotted with thriving towns and villages, fertile fields, running streams of water flowing through every part of the valley, making the soil very productive, also part of the beautiful and romantic Lehigh Valley stretching along the Lehigh River, and the fertile Saucon Valley south of the Lehigh or South Mountains. The advent of the white settler and his adventures with the Indians are full of incidents and hairbreadth escapes showing at a glance that our forefathers had to undergo the same trials and cares as his western friend had in building up the country. The Aborigines or Indians living in what is now Lehigh county were the Minsies or Delaware tribe of Indians, who were the owners of our beautiful and fertile Lehigh county. It was undoubtedly included in the second purchase of land from the Indians. It will perhaps be of interest to the reader to know the different purchases and what was acquired at each.

The first purchase of land was made in 1682 by William Markham, Deputy Governor of the colony, before the arrival of Penn, this included the country between the Neshaminy Creek and Delaware River to Wrightstown, and Upper Wakefield.

The second and third purchases were made by William Penn himself and included the land along the Pakkehoma (Perkiomen). In 1686, it is claimed another treaty was made with the Indians, but no copy of the treaty is known to exist. The treaty of 1684 was made by William Penn and Maughaughsin (Macungie), the leading chief of the Delawares, and was for a consideration of two Matchcoats, four pairs of Stockings and four bottles of Sider. The Indian deed is as follows:

“Upon my own desire and free offer, I, Maughaughsin, in consideration of two Matchcoats, four pairs of Stockings and four bottles of Sider, do hereby grant, make over all my land upon the Pakkehoma, to William Penn, Propr. and Govern'r of Pennsylvania and territories, his heirs and Assignees forever, with which I own myself satisfied and promise never to molest any Christian so call'd yt shall seat thereon by his orders.

Witness my hand and seal at Philadelphia ye third day of ye fourth month 1684.

The mark of Maughaughsin.



Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Philip Thomas Lehman, Thomas Hohnes, John Davers, George Emlin.

The Indians removing beyond the Blue Mountains, only a few remaining on their old hunting grounds, the beautiful Kittatinny Valley.

The purchase of 1686 was said to include all the land beginning at the line of the former purchases to as far northwest as a man could ride in two days, but as no copy of the treaty was preserved, the claim was disputed by the Indians, and the purchase undecided, but settlers began to flock into the new region which they had supposed was purchased from the Indians, who believed that their rights were being encroached upon held several meetings with the proprietors of the colony to fix definitely the limits of the ceded territory.

The first meeting was held in Durham, several miles below Easton, 1734. The second meeting was held at Pennsbury, 1735, and the last meeting was held at Philadelphia, which resulted in an agreement that the treaty of 1686 should be followed, and the purchase should be decided in a novel way, namely, the colony of Pennsylvania should receive as much land as was included in a line drawn northwest from a point at Wrightstown as a man could walk in a day and a half. This treaty is known as the "Walking purchase," subsequent to the treaty, the proprietors caused a trial walk to be made to ascertain what amount of land could be obtained, this trial walk was made in April 1735, and the trees along the route were blazed so that the parties engaged in making the walk deciding the ownership of the land would have the advantage of a marked pathway. So when the treaty was signed August 25th. 1737, the Receiver General of the colony, James Steel, secured the man who held out best in the trial walk. Edward Marshall, who with James Yeates and Solomon Jennings all noted for their power of endurance, one of whom the champion of the trial walk. The sheriff of Bucks county Timothy Smith and John Chapman the surveyor, accompanied the two walkers provided their meals etc. The time set for the walk according to the treaty was September 12th, 1737 but was postponed until September 19th. It had been agreed that the Indians should send some of their young men along to see that the walk was fairly made. The compensation for each of the walkers was 5 pounds in money and 500 acres of land. The point of starting was at a large chestnut tree near the fork of the Pennsville and Durham roads at the meeting house in Washington, Bucks county, very close to the Markham purchase. The three walkers stood close to the tree their hands resting upon it, and as the sun rose, sheriff Smith gave the signal for starting. The route was as straight as could possibly be on account of the ground and obstructions in the way, led along the Durham road. Yeates led the way with an easy step, followed by Jennings with two Indian walkers followed by Marshall at a distance swinging a hatchet and walking with an easy and careless step. In 2½ hours they reached Red Hill, Bedminster, where they took dinner with Wilson the Indian trader, Durham creek to where the old furnace stood was followed and crossed the Lehigh a mile below Bethlehem at Jones Island, passed to the Blue Ridge at Smith Gap, Moore township, Northampton county, slept at night on the northern side of the mountain, returning to their work at sunrise the next morn-

ing and concluded their walk at noon. Marshall alone held out and threw himself, his whole length upon the ground and grasped a small tree which was marked as the end of the line. Jennings was the first one to give out about 2 miles north of Tohickon and followed the others slowly till the Lehigh River was reached.

He left them there and went to his home on what is now the Geissinger farm a few miles north of Bethlehem, what is now Salisbury township, where he lived for 20 years after. He was a famous hunter and woodsman, one of his sons, John Jennings was sheriff of Northampton county in 1762 to 1768.

Yeates gave out at the foot of the mountain on the morning of the second day, when picked up was nearly blind and died 3 days after. While Marshall the champion walker was not the least injured by exertion, lived to be 79 years old, dying in Tinicum, Bucks county.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the walk and frequently said to the walkers that they should not run and were so disgusted with the walk, that they left before it was completed. The distance walked was about 61½ miles. When the end of the line had been reached in a northwest direction, it still had to be run to the Delaware River, which made another disagreement between the Proprietors and Indians, the Indians thought that the line would be drawn in a straight line to the river from the nearest point but they ran the line at right angles reaching the river at the Laxawaxon, making about twice as much territory as the other way, the survey embraced nearly all the land between the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, including all the land south of the Blue Mts., comprising 500,000 acres of land.

The Receiver General, James Steel, wrote to a friend of his in 1737, said that it took 4 days to walk from the upper end of the "Long Walk" (day and a half,) and very little good land for settlement was to be seen.

This walking purchase as it was called gave a great deal of dissatisfaction to the Indians and was one of the principle causes of the council held at Easton in 1756 where it was ably discussed. The complaint of the Indians was 1st, that the walkers walked to fast, 2nd, that the walkers should have stopped to shoot game and smoke, 3rd, that they should have walked as the Indians do when on a hunt, 4th, that the line was not drawn to the river as it should have been drawn, 5th, they claimed the line should have been drawn from the nearest point to the river, 6th, accused the Proprietors of trickery and dishonesty.

Whether true or not, "the Walking purchase" drew upon them the hatred of the Indians and was the beginning of a feeling which was fanned into stirring events a generation later creating great havoc among the settlers in the region now composed of the counties of Lehigh Northampton and Carbon.



CHAPTER II.

The First White Men.

LEHIGH COUNTY was a part of Bucks county, hence one of the three original counties established in 1682, hence its first settlers were for the most part settlers who pushed northward. The first white men who came within the present limit of Lehigh county were the traders in the seventeenth century, who came and went, transacting their business with the Indians, sometimes creating animosity between Indians and white men. As early as 1701, these men were brought to the notice of the Proprietors by the troubles they made, the same time the Seneca Indians made incursions in view of harassing the more peaceful Delawares.

The first settlement within the present limits of the county was made near the Swamp Church, Lower Milford, in 1715 by some German emigrants, as is shown by the inscription upon an old stone building which bears the above date.

The first settlement of which an authentic knowledge is known, was made in 1730, in the Lehigh Valley. In 1734, the whole was thrown open for settlement. When the newly arrived settlers from Germany began to flock thither, that the settlers were enterprising is shown that they began to secure good roads, as early as 1735, the emigrants came rapidly to the county so when it became a part of Northampton County in 1752, it had population of 2800 souls, as follows: Milford, 700, Upper Saucon, 650, Macungie, 650, Whitehall, 800, including about 200 which resided in Hanover making the entire number 3000.

In 1773 some thirty years after the first settlement had been made, the county showed great improvements as can be seen by the following number of acres of cleared land in what is now Lehigh County namely, 37,394, 8,869 acres of grain, 886 farmers. Slowly and slowly the red man receded before the coming of the white man, as few Indians were remaining in what is now Lehigh Co., after 1740. They had nearly all passed beyond the Blue Mountains, only here and there a family or individual Indian remained in tent upon some chosen spot on the ancient hunting ground. One of chief of these was Kolapechka an old chief residing on the creek which bears his name, Coplay.

He was on friendly terms with his white neighbors and was frequently employed by the government to carry messages and act as interpreter. The last Indian living in the county was in 1742, when the last of the Delawares was compelled to remove from this region to the Wyoming Valley.

After that date it was still the common custom of the Indians to come from the north and pass down into Lehigh and wander much as they chose to do in former times, when they were at peace with the other tribes of Indians. They brought usually game and peltry for trading purposes and purchased such articles as they needed for their primitive life in the forest. But after the second Indian raid they were never seen any more.

CHAPTER III.

Indian Raids.

IN the first Indian raid 1755, the settlers escaped the Indians wrath, which fell so furiously upon the settlers of Carbon and Northampton, which resulted in the massacres of the Moravians in Carbon Co., and other atrocious murders. One of the principal cause of the raid was the Walking Purchase of 1737, which it seems to the Indians ever to be a dissatisfaction, and which seems to have been the chief influence for it. But the defeat of Braddock in 1755, operated powerfully as a stimulus in the minds of the red man, arousing hatred and incite murderous desire. So when peace was made in 1758, it gave a sense of relief to the settlers again which lasted for about five years.

When the conspiracy of the powerful chief Pontiac incited once more their hatred for the white people, and which had much to do with the Indian raids of 1763 in the county and the massacres of a number of settlers. As it seems that the settlers in Whitehall were entirely innocent having always treated the Indians with kindness in their dealings with them.

It seems if the Indians had lost confidence in the descendents of Penn, whose memory they revered. They may have longed for regaining their ancient hunting grounds. It is doubtful if they would have commenced hostilities against the settlers if they had not been incited by the French. It was they more than any others that provoked the conflict between the white and Indians,

The first war was provoked by the intrigues of the French, in which the colony of Pennsylvania was involved with the red man. The French knew very well that by securing the aid of the Indians as allies living in Pennsylvania there was a chance of carrying on successfully their military operations in the Ohio Valley, for that reason they flattered and cajoled the Delawares and other tribes of Indians. This course of action had the effect of winning the allegiance from the English and was the cause of many deeds of bloodshed in the white settlements of the frontier. The massacre of Gnadenhütten led to others nearer at home on the south side of the mountain.

Every day some new murder was committed by the wily Indian. The whole frontier was in a state of alarm, settlers began to forsake their homes fleeing to more secure places. The people at Bethlehem were in suspense as they had seen the lurid glare beyond the mountains made by the burning of the buildings and knew that bad news awaited them. The first news of the massacre came after midnight by those who fled from the disaster, during the day, eight white settlers and from 30 to 40 Indian Brethern including men, women and children arrived from New Gnadenhütten at Bethlehem. From this time for several days the people of the remote settlements began to flock to the more secure settlements abandoning everything.

They were all filled with the wildest alarm many coming only with enough clothing to shield their bodies from the cold, while all were destitute of the necessities of life. Hundreds of farms were abandoned in Lehigh and Northampton counties by their occupants. They were kindly cared for by the Brethern at Bethlehem and other places. The following are some of the incidents of the Indian raids in Whitehall. There were Indian villages near Schnecksville on Laurence Troxell's land James Scheuerer, Hilarius Kernal and Jerry Kuhns, numerous burial grounds of the red men are found in the above vicinity.

The relation between the settlers and the Indians were of the most friendly character. But after Braddock's disastrous defeat in 1755, the hatred of the Indians was aroused and the settlers were constantly disturbed, before retiring at night, often went out with rifle in hand, ascend some high knoll near his house to look for blazing cottages, they were kept in constant alarm till 1758, when peace was made, which lasted till 1763, when the troubles broke out anew.

One of the main causes of the Whitehall massacres were as "Heckewelder says, That some Indians who had come to Bethlehem in the summer of 1763 to trade, when returning, they stopped at John Stenton's tavern, Allen township, Northampton county over night, the place being about 8 miles from Bethlehem, where they were badly treated and robbed of some of their most valuable articles they had purchased, returning to Bethlehem, they lodged complaints with a justice of the peace who gave them a letter in which he strongly urged that they should return the Indians' property to their owners. But instead of getting their property they were driven from the house, this they did, meeting some other Delaware Indians on the banks of the Susquehanna who had been treated in the same way. They resolved to take revenge in their own way for the insult they had received as soon as their nation would make war upon the colonists.

Captain J. N. Wetherhold with his soldiers murdered Zachary, his wife and little child and a woman named Zippora in Aug. 1763, near the Lehigh Gap. Zachary was a friendly Indian who had come to adjust the difficulties and while engaged in this act of humanity, was killed like a dog. These and many others like the above led the Indians to take the war path.

Among the first places they attacked was Stenton's tavern and killed all the inmates among which was Captain Wetherhold who had claimed he was Vulnerable (kuglefest). They robbed the house of every thing from there they went to the house of Andrew Hazlett who tried to defend his home but was killed with his family, from there they went to the homes of James Allen and Philip Kratzer which they plundered. Undoubtedly the inmates had heard of the Hazlett's tragedy and fled. The Indians now proceeded to the Whitehall settlements in true Indian style.

On October 8, 1763, a bright and beautiful autumn day a small band of Indians crossed the Lehigh at Whitehall fresh from their attack on the settlers in Allentown township, and went to John J. Mickley's place finding three of his children in the woods gathering chestnuts, killed two of them, from there they went to the homes of Hans Snyder and Nicholas Marks, killing Snyder, his wife and three children, wounding two daughters of Snyder leaving both for dead, and one of them taken

captive and never restored. The daughters recovered from their wounds. The Assembly passed a bill for their relief as they were very poor, never afterwards enjoyed good health the one that was scalped was a pitiable sight to see with her scalped head.

The Mickley's children that had been killed were buried at the foot of a large chestnut tree, the place being still pointed out where they had been buried. Nicholas Marks' family escaped, they had seen the Indians coming. The Indians set fire to their house and among others of the settlers that were killed by the Indians were Jacob Alleman's wife and child who were found dead in the road scalped.

The number of settlers that were killed were twenty, the others escaped fleeing to Deschler's fort, about two miles from the scene of murder. The fort is standing and well preserved, it is a substantial stone building strongly built, having heavy walls to serve for other purposes than merely for a ordinary dwelling, was built in 1760, adjoining the same was a large frame dwelling, where twenty soldiers could be quartered and a large quantity of military stores be kept. The frame part has passed away, the place was a kind of a military post during the Indian troubles and was furnished free by Mr. Deschler who was one of the most liberal and humane men of the settlement. It stands on a little eminence overlooking the Coplay creek. The building was 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, 2½ stories high, the walls are 18 inches and two feet thick supported by heavy timbers in the interior. There were a few small window in the sides with four panes of glass, in the gables were loop holes. A large hearth was in the middle of the building, each story was divided into two apartments and in the mantle piece can be seen the bullet holes made by the Indians. It was a place of refuge for the neighborhood.

A number of the settlers were taken captive by the Indians, and those with black hair and eyes were spared and adopted. Among them was one Mayer his wife and son who were adopted into a tribe. Margaret Frantz was taken prisoner while engaged in washing flax with another girl named Solt whom they took along to near where Balliettsville now stands. Margaret was 15 years old when taken captive and was with them seven years. Before she was exchanged, her father was killed by the Indians and she was married two years after return from captivity to Nicholas Woodring. She was known far and wide for her knowledge of herbs, which she had acquired from the Indians. Her services for relieving the sick were in great demand, she always journeyed on horseback. She died in 1829, at the age of 78 years, among her de-cendents are the Ritters, Steckles and Browns. Her companion Solt lived with an Indian as his wife and had two children, when she returned from captivity she was allowed to take her little girl along.

The settlers of South Whitehall had their share of Indian troubles like the other settlements, the dangers were so great that it was impossible for the delegates to attend the meeting of the Lutheran Synod held at Philadelphia in 1753. And the Synod was asked to pray for the safety of the Pastor (Rev. Schartier) of the Jordan's congregation and the settlers.

The Governor in his message to the Assembly said "Their houses are burn-

ed, farms laid waste, etc." Another incident happened which showed how cunning the Indians were to capture young children, some children were playing "Hide and Seek" in the barn when several Indians who had lurked around and when the child- ing had hid themselves and at the proper time they came forth and took captive all they could lay hold on, only a few escaped to tell the tale when the settlers arose and followed as best they could, but were unable to rescue the young captives. The children were kept in captivity for some time before they were released and restor- to their anxious parents.



CHAPTER IV.

The First Settlers.

THE first settlers of the county came principally from the older parts of the colony who pushed their homes northward from Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. Others came from Germany seeking homes in this new country where there was no religious persecution and could worship God in accordance to the dictates of their conscience. More than threefourth of the inhabitants of the county are Germans or their descendents, and the localities in which they settled were generally named in honor of the Fatherland as Hanover, Weissenberg, Heidelberg, etc.

They came principally from Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Darmstadt and Palatinate, while of the townships which bear English names have been germanized by the Germans encroaching upon their English neighbors, as can be seen by the intercourse with the people of Lowhill, Milford, Whitehall, etc., which are just as German as the rest of the county. They speak a dialect of the German language which is akin to the language of their forefathers who came from Palatinate where the same language is spoken. It is not "High German, as it is just as old or perhaps older, and often more expressive than the High German as a spoken language, as it was from time immemorial in the South German dialects. Some of its roots of words can be traced back to older roots than the High German, for example, colt, English, füllen, High German, which is derived from Greek and Latin roots, while hutsch and hutschli, a young colt from Wesserwald huzz, Lausatian, huzche, Swabian, hutschle, is more purely german than the High German, horse, E.: pherd, H. G.: Gaul, P. G.: calf, E.: kalb, H. G.: homeli, P. G.: pig, E.: Schwein, H. G.: sou, P. G.: potato, E.: kartoffel, H. G.: grunbeer, P. G.: etc. are some of the derivations.

If as has been said as an index to their character, then the expressions as proverbs, adages songs and sayings handed down from one generation to the other are very original and expressive, they by frequent repetition have made strong impressions upon the people to influence their life and character. Their songs are delightful, spirited and impressive. Here are some of the sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans. "Wie mers mocht so hut mers. Die kinner un die norra sawga die wohret. Fors denka kann em niemont henka. Gross gekrisch un wenig woll. Gut gewetst is halver gemeht. Eh eer is die onner werth. Wer awhalt gewinnt. Mer hut nix unna druel. Die morga sehtund hut gold im mund. Zub on deiner eigna naws. Mer muss leva un leva lossa. Wer net kommt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwerich bleibt". And many other sayings show that they have saying which for beautiful thought etc., compare well with the High German and the English languages.

Then the poems of Dr. Henry Harbaugh, written in the Pennsylvania German language, compare with the best poems of any language. His most touching and beautiful poems are the following: "Des Alt Schulhaus An Der Krick" (The Old Schoolhouse At The Creek), "Heimweh (Homesickness)" the last one a most beautiful poem, descriptive of the sweet rest of Heaven etc. and others. The people are as a whole a religious people. When they first came they built side by side church and schoolhouse. By which it can be seen that both the spiritual and temporal wants of the young were attended to, and they were early brought into the church. The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers and hardy, robust, strong, healthy and industrious. They are sociable, performing many works in common, assisting each other in whatever way they can.

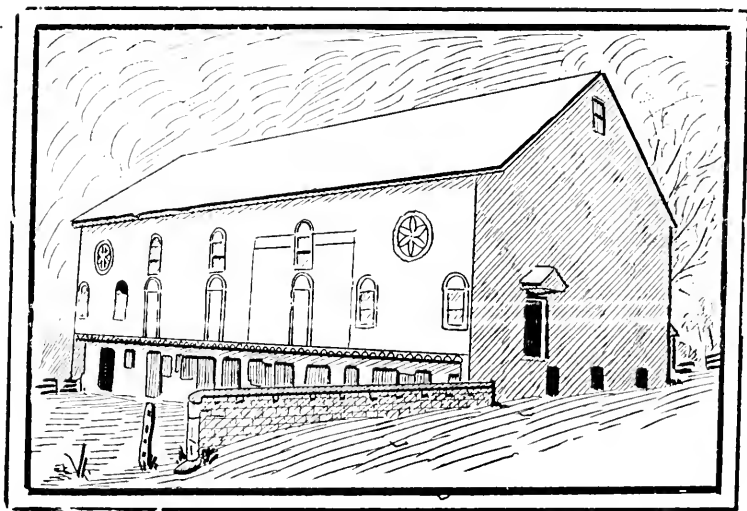
In former times, during haymaking and harvest time there were a number of workmen together, at nine o'clock they would take lunch, relate anecdotes in which both men and women engaged in. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the tables were always laden with food which were keenly relished by them all. At noon came the Ruhe schtund, (hour rest,) which was spent by sleeping, telling stories under the shady tree or grinding the scythes. After Feier evet, (after the days work) all enjoyed themselves very much, sitting upon the porch, reclined against some tree enjoying themselves well after their hard days work, taking for their proverb, Nach der erwet is gut zu ruhe.

Corn husking was another enjoyable feature of former times, when a large number of young men and women went to a neighbor and assisted him in husking corn. Quilting and applebutter parties were some of the other pastimes of former days, where old and young gathered and helped each other in quilting and making chnitz, pared apples in the afternoon, in the evening the young folks spent the time in a lively manner such as music, dancing and other amusements.

Battalion drills was another institution of days gone by. The Militia had their drills in Spring and the weapons used were usually cornstalks, hoe handles and broomsticks. So when the Battalion Day came in May everything was in readiness of which these were the preparatory exercises. When the day came, Infantry and Cavalry were on hand. The officers that were in command were the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains with their cocked hats and plumes, epaulettes on their shoulders fully uniformed. The command was generally given in thundering tones, "Atten -shone, company! The brave and gallant Lieutenants repeated the words Pennsylvania German, "Geh! Acht Buva Now Horcht hosst all A finer and more imposing sight was never seen or command given. Oh! what a time were those old fashioned Barloga (Battalion, Daga. At the age of 18, every one was compelled to become a soldier, the very age when the young maidens were at liberty to marry. Every one went to the Battalion day, old and young, and when the young people were strangers to each other, they were introduced not exactly like in polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, as Des ist der Bill, Des ist die Sall, Kum her, hnekt dich omma zu mi. And was fun, in the evening there was dancing which lasted till early morning. The holidays (Feierdaga) of the Pennsylvania Germans are worthy of notice. On Christmas was a pleasant time.

Christmas trees were found almost in every home, and the churches were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens. Their Kriecht kindli is not the fantastic St. Nicholas, but the Giver of good gifts. When the children met each other on Christmas morning, they did not ask where is my Christmas present but "Wo ist mei Kriecht kindli," meaning a gift of God in Jesus the Christ child.

New Year was another of their festivals. At that time they shot out the old year and shoot in the New year, a practice that is not common anymore. The shooting was not all of it, beautiful verses of the scriptures and hymns were committed to memory, and repeated under the windows of those who were visited by them, they went through storm and snow. En glickselig nei yohr was heard on all sides, each vieing with each other to be first in the greeting among friends or strangers.



Model Lehigh County Swiss Barn.

CHAPTER V.

War Record.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. At the time of the Revolution, Lehigh county was a part of Northampton county, but raised its full share of quotas for the American Army. At the outbreak of the war, a company was raised in what is now Lehigh county, every one enlisting in the company received a bounty of three pounds (\$8.00.) The company formed a part of the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion of which Colonel Arthur St. Clair was the commander. Captain Thomas Craig was captain of the company, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1776. Rudolph Brunner succeeded him as captain of the company.

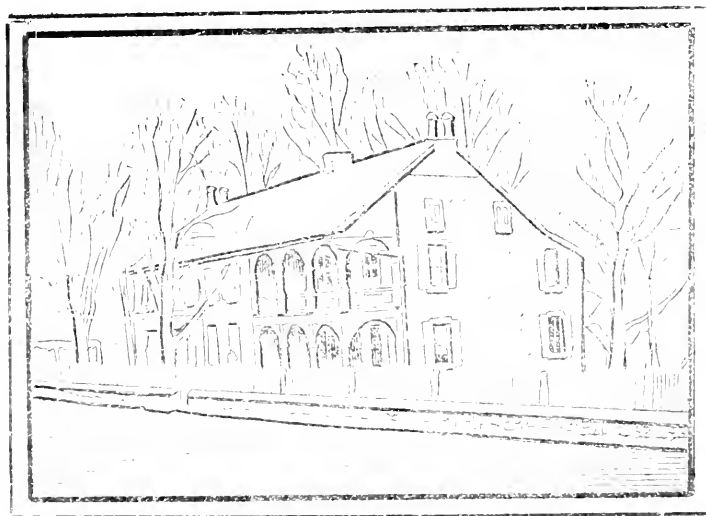
The Flying camp of 1776, was formed by Captain John Arndt, and took part in the battle of Long Island, August, 27, 1776 in which the company suffered heavily in killed and wounded, losing in all 21 men. At the battle of Fort Washington it again suffered heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, Nov., 16, 1776, losing in all 37 men.

Washington, after his defeat at Harlem Heights, New York, retreated across the North River and through New Jersey by the way of Newark, Princeton and Trenton where he crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. General John Warren, Surgeon General, sent the following communication to Bishop Ettwein of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem. "According to his Excellency, General Washington's Orders. The General Hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem, and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for its reception." Bethlehem had been selected as the most advantageous location by Washington when it had been found necessary to remove the hospital from Morristown, New Jersey, in the summer of 1777. Allentown was the centre of operation for the formation of the Wagon Brigade, the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, State house bell were removed to Allentown for concealment when the British took possession of Philadelphia. Allentown was also the depot where the Revolutionary army got its supplies, cartridges manufactured, muskets repaired, etc.

After 1778, the seat of war was transferred from the banks of the Delaware to the North and South, after that the beat of the drum and the tramp of the armies no more resounded through the valley of the Lehigh. General Charles Lee with his division of the American army were encamped for some time at Bethlehem. General La Fayette, after being wounded in the battle of Brandywine, was brought to Bethlehem and there nursed till he got well. At one time or other many of the American officers stopped at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. The citizens of that town and throughout the county were ever ready to help the American cause in whatever way they could.

The next important event was the Friess Rebellion. In 1797, Congress passed certain laws which were objectional to the people among them were the Alien, Sediton and the House Tax Laws which were regarded as unjust and burdensome. The people arose to resist the enforcement of them and an Insurrection broke out in Milford, Bucks county under the leadership of John Friess, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, he was ably seconded by Fred. Heany and John German, the opposition of Friess prevented all assessments in Milford township that year. The Insurrection spread rapidly into Northampton county, also into what is now Lehigh county, where the Assessors were chased from one township to another. Sometime after the above occurrences, 17 of his followers were captured and imprisoned in the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. Friess went to their help and rescued them.

The President, John Adams sent troops to quell the Insurrection, when they came Friess went into hiding and a month afterwards was captured near Bunker Hill, Bucks county. He and a number of his followers were placed on trial for treason, were convicted and sentenced to death, but were pardoned by the President. Friess returned to his home near Trumbauersville, Bucks county, and resumed his occupation of crying public sales. Thus ended the Insurrection, also known as the Milford Rebellion, The Hot Water War, The House Tax War. After that there was no determined opposition to these laws which were soon after repealed. Then there was pence till the war broke out with England in 1812. During that war the people of the county went forth to the front with an alacrity which was highly commendable. The following companies responded to their Country's call. Captain John F. Rule's Company of Light Infantry, Co., 5th, 2d



Model Lehigh County Farm House

Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry, 1st, Brigade, 2nd Division was raised in Whitehall.

Captain Abraham Gangewere's Company of Rifle men, (Co. 1st) First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, Brigadier General H. Spering, commanding the brigade, Major General Shitz, commanding the Division. Captain Abraham Rinker's Company of Rifle men, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifle men, Colonel Thomas Humphrey, commanding, Captain Peter Ruch's Light Horse Company were raised in the Whitehalls, and Capt. John Dornblaser's Co. of Infantry raised in Lehigh, Northampton and Pike counties, and Captain Joseph Wilt's Company raised in Upper Milford. By which it can be seen that Little Lehigh at the very beginning of its existence, nobly sent forth her sons to defend the nation's honor. A few went to the Mexican war, 1845—48, but the same martial spirit was displayed as in former wars. Among those who went to the war was Colonel Harry C. Longecker.

After a period of peace of 13 years the tranquility was broken by the firing upon Fort Sumter by the South Carolina soldiers and the capture of the fort by the same was wired over the entire country. April 12th, 1861. On that day the Governor of Pennsylvania received the following telegram. "The war has commenced" the batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter at 4 A. M. this morning."

This conflict began by the people of the North and South placing different construction to the Constitution of the United States, of the Slave question and by continually agitating the same, at last each section came to distrust each other and regard each other with contempt. The North believing that the South would not dare to go to war and fight for the cause they advocated. While the North would never dare to strike a blow against the South.

When actual the hostilities commenced many of the North said that it would only be a breakfast, but before the war was over they had in addition to breakfast, dinner and supper. While the South said we will capture Washington and bring the Government to terms in very short time, and have our Independence acknowledged by the Government. But how sadly were both sides disappointed and how through four long and sad years each side contented for the mastery which at last fell to the lot of the North, "Stars and Stripes," which had cost an enormous amount of money and great loss of life.

But which taught both North and South a lesson which they had not known before, they learned to know each other better and by that struggle showed foreign nations the true valor of the American citizen. And Slavery extinguished forever from American soil.

On April 15th, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the Militia of the several states, to quell the Rebellion. Pennsylvania was called upon to furnish 16 Regiments, two of which were wanted within three days to defend the National Capital which was unprotected. One of the first companies to respond to the call of the President were the Allen Guards, Captain Thomas Yeager of Allentown, they offered their services to the Governor, April 17th, and must-

tered into services, April 18th, arriving the same time at Harrisburg were Ringgold's Light Artillery, Captain McKnight of Reading, Logan Guards, Captain Selheimer of Lewistown, Washington Guards Captain Wren and the National Light Infantry, Captain McDonalds of Pottsville and Company H. Fourth Artillery Regular Army under Lieutenant Pemberton, (afterwards a general of the Confederate Army) arrived. They all started for the seat of war on the 18th, of April, The Regular, for Fort McHenry, the others for Washington.

For their promptness in marching to the defence of Washington, arriving there on the 18th, of April, 1861. Thanks of the House of Representatives, which are rarely tendered except for great and signal service to the state were expressed in the following terms: "37th, Congress, U. S. July 22nd, 1861. Resolved, that the thanks of this house are due and are hereby tendered to the 530 soldiers from Pennsylvania who passed through the mob at Baltimore and reached Washington on the 18th, of April last for the defense of the National Capital".

GALUSHA A. GROW.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Little Lehigh nobly came to the aid of the country as can be seen by the number of men furnished to the different Regiments, (namely 13). Companies 1 Captain W. H. Gausler, 1st. Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, D. Captain G. D. Hand, 9th, Regiment, 3 months men, C. Captain A. C. Lewis, 46th, Regiment, 3 years men, B. Capt. E. P. Rhoads, F. Capt. H. S. Hart, G. Capt. Charles Mickley, I. Capt. A. G. K. Coleman, K. Capt. George Junkert, 47th, Regiment, Colonel T. H. Good of Allentown was the commander of the Regiment, A. Capt. S. H. Schneek, 92nd, Regiment, 9th, calvary, D. Capt. John P. Dillinger, G. Capt. W. W. Hammersly, 128th, Regiment, 9 months men A. Capt. Levi Schmoyer, B. Capt. S. D. Lehr, D. Capts. David Schaadt and Charles L. Koch, E. Capt. Tilghman Sleiker, G. Capt. L. P. Hecker, I. Capt. A. F. Creitz, K. Capts. S. C. Lee and G. Neitz, 176th, Regiment, 9 months drafted militia, E. Capt. W. H. Seip, 202nd, Regiment, H. Capt. W. H. Miller, 209th, Regiment, Capt. W. Marx, E. Capt. G. B. Schall, H. Capt. W. H. Hoffman, 5th, Regiment, militia, H. Capt. I. N. Gregory 27th, Regiment, Emergency troops, 1863, H. Capt. M. H. Horne, and part of company C., 38th, Regiment militia, 1863, D. Capt. W. H. Seip, I. Capt. Charles Keck K. Capt. John H. Oliver, 41st, Regiment, militia, 1863,

Thus it can be seen that Little Lehigh done its part nobly and well. And that it was just as patriotic as any county of our grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, according to its size and population, and by its aid helped to sustain the Government of the United States. By which help the Government was able to assert its authority and power and show the nations of the World that though a Republic, it could go through severer trials and ordeals then any nation of the old World was ever subject to, and which would have wiped them from the face of the earth. But our Country came out victorious and the glorious old banner, "the Stars and Stripes" once more floated over a united country. As soon as the war had begun, the Commissioners of the county and public took action as soon as the first soldiers had left for the seat of war, to relieve such families as needed help.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners, they drew up a petition and presented it to the Court, praying for an appropriation out of the common funds to support the families of those who might be in need, during the absence of the husbands or soldiers who proposed to go and defend their country's flag. It was resolved that 5000 dollars be appropriated for that purpose in installments of 500 dollars each to be distributed at such periods as might be deemed proper.

January, 1862, the county tax was raised to 40 cents upon every 100 dollars, and the state tax to 25 cents upon every 100 dollars, and a special tax of 50 cents per head for militia purposes. The same year a bounty of 20 dollars for each recruit was offered, (The quota was 200 men). The Commissioners made an appropriation of 10,000 dollars for the purpose. The bounty was afterwards raised to 100 dollars for each recruit, the bounty offered till September 25th, 1862, after which no bounty was paid anymore.

April, 1863, the county tax was raised to 50 cents upon the 100 dollars and the state tax 30 cents per 100 dollars. June 30th, 1863, the Commissioners resolved to give 20 dollars a month to each recruit for services, not exceeding three months, the time being General Lee's Invasion into the State. Captain W. H. Seip's company of 85 men were the first to leave for the field of action. They received a month pay in advance, the other companies which went at the same time received similar compensation.

Our brave and noble soldiers were engaged in many a hard conflict, and earned a reputation for bravery and gallant conduct, excelled by none, and many a life was sacrificed to defend the Union. The 1st. Regiment was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, Virginia, 1861. The 46th, Regiment was engaged in the capture of Leesburg, Charlestown, Martinsburg, Winchester, Kernstown, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, 1862, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, operating along the Rapidan, Virginia, 1863. Transferred to Tennessee to support General Rosecranz. Re-enlisted in 1864, for a term of three years, helped to fight the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, 1864, with Sherman through the Carolina's in capturing Columbus, Goldsboro and Johnston's army at Raleigh, 1865. Mustered out of service July 16th, 1865, after four years of hard, faithful service. Having lost during that time in killed, wounded prisoners, 300 men.

The 47th, Regiment was engaged in many hard conflicts, during its term of service. Served in the Florida campaign, under General Brannan, in Virginia, under General J. J. Stevens, South Carolina under Major General O. M. Mitchell. Captured St. John's Bluff, Jacksonville, Florida, engaged in the battles of Pocotaligo and Frampton, South Carolina, garrisoned Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Key West, Florida, went to Franklin, Louisiana in 1864, participated in the Red River expedition under General Banks, fought in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Cave Hill. Transferred to Virginia in the fall of 1864, and helped to drive away the Confederate army from Maryland, under General Hunter, placed under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign helped to fight the battles of Opequan, Winchester Fisher's Hill, Port Republic and Cedar Creek.

After the surrender of General Lee, the Regiment did garrison duty at Savannah and Charleston. Mustered out of service after serving 4 years and 4 months doing very hard service, during the time it was in the field, saw service in 7 states marched 1200 miles, made 12 sea voyages, lost during the time it served in killed, wounded and prisoners, 500 men. The 92nd. Regiment, the Ninth Calvary, saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee in the battles of Bowling Green, Lebanon, Sparta, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond, Shelbyville, Perryville, Watauga Holston River, Franklin, Rover, Middletown, Cowan, Lafayette, Chickamauga, Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, Fair Garden, McMinnville, and with General Sherman in his march to the sea. And was engaged in the battles of Lovejoy Station, Macon, Bear creek, Waynesboro, Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Aversville, Bentonville, Hillsboro and Morrisville. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston at Bentonville and received the flag of truce sent by General Johnston, asking for the surrender. Mustered out of service, July 12th, 1865, seeing 4 years of hard service, and losing in killed, wounded and prisoners many of its men. It was engaged in the capturing of the rebel General J. H. Morgan when he was on his raids in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

The 128th. Regiment saw service in Virginia, was in the battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, in the last named battle it was reduced to 172 men, more then 200 men were taken prisoners. Mustered out of service, May 12th, 1863, at the expiration of its term of service, having done faithful service. The 176th, Regiment of drafted militia entered into the service, November 1862, engaged in doing garrison duty in Virginia, North and South Carolina. Mustered out of service, August 18th. 1863, at the expiration of term of service. The 202nd. Regiment saw service in the Shenadoah campaign where it shared with the rest of the of the army the laurels of the same. Mustered out August 3rd. 1865. The 209th, Regiment fought in the battles of Chapin Farms, Fort Steadman and the battles around Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Mustered out May 31st. 1865.

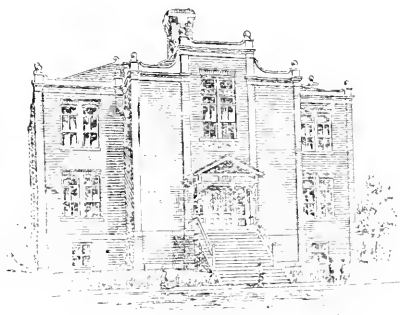
THE MILITIA. The 5th, Regiment was called out in 1862, to repel the invasion of the Rebel army, and the rapidity with which they moved showed that they knew well the import of their mission. The 27th, Emergency Regiment of 1863, were recruited to help to guard the border of the state from the invasion of General Lee, did not see actual service, but fulfilled its part well. The 38th, Regiment of militia of 1863, was also called out to defend the border too, which duty it performed faithfully. The 41st. Regiment which shared with the others the trials of the campaign and fought with great gallantry, at South Mountain.

The Allen Guards and the 9th, Regiment were engaged in doing guard duty and paving the way for the others to do the work they so nobly commenced by responding so quickly to their Country's call. Thus it will be seen the sons of noble Lehigh were in every way in full for their share of the work of bringing and subduing the discontented states and by it we see that they performed their part of the work faithfully, showing that they possess the true qualities of a faithful citizen

which when called upon in the hour of need, responded nobly. And if needed, lay down their lives upon the altar of freedom that the nation might live.

Then after an interval of 33 years of peace, war broke out between the United States and Spain, on account of Spain's mode of warfare in Cuba, and at the call of the President, Little Lehigh responded nobly by sending two full companies and others who enlisted in other companies. Companies B, Captain Metzgar and D, Captain Angler, 4th, Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, the Regiment was commanded by Colonel D. B. Case of Lancaster, Lieutenant Colonel O'Neill of Allentown. The Regiment saw services in Porto Rico, and they gave a good account of themselves, showing the same spirit of patriotism as the forefathers did in the Revolutionary war, War of 1812, Mexican war and Civil war, ready at a moments notice to answer to their country's call in the hour of need.

During the War Times many things happen which are both funny and heart-renting, showing the anxiety of the people. Some are full of life and seem indifferent, while others taking a more serious view of the matter are wishing they could stay at home with their friends. It is a sad thing when the time for parting comes when the wife and children bid husband and father goodbye, friend bids friend goodbye, etc., with the thought on their minds that perhaps they would never to see each other anymore. No one who has not witnessed the departure of the soldiers to the seat of war, can comprehend it. Waving of hands and handkerchiefs, cheering amid the sobs and cries of the dear ones that left. But when the soldiers came back from the war the scene was different, everybody in cheerful glee and trying to do all they could to give the brave defenders of their country and flag a royal welcome.



CHAPTER VI.

Internal Improvement.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS of the county were begun with the advent of the first settlers. The principal works of improvements are the Lehigh Canal which was built from above Mauch Chunk to Easton for bringing the Carbon county coal to the Philadelphia and other markets, and by its construction it brought into operation the iron industries along the Lehigh Valley. The destruction of the same by the great freshet, June, 1862, led the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company who owned the canal, to abandon the idea of rebuilding their dams and docks above Mauch Chunk and substitute a railroad in its place. Thus began the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail Road, all the improvements had for their object the development of the Lehigh Valley.

1838, the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton R. R. Company was chartered by the Legislature. It was begun near Hamburg, passing through Kutztown to Allentown and from there to Bethlehem and Easton. The road was to be commenced within five years and completed in ten years, the road was never built, the building of the other roads led the projectors to abandon it. The Perkiomen R. R. Company was chartered in 1852 and finished in 1876, passing through the lower end of the county. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. Company was chartered in 1853, and finished in 1857. It passes through the center of the county and an outlet for the iron mines, and crosses the Jordan Valley by the celebrated iron bridge in South Whitehall township, a distance of 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each. It connects the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. R. R. at Alburtis and with the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail roads at Catasauqua.

The East Pennsylvania R. R. Company was chartered in 1857, connects Allentown and Reading and has a large and increasing traffic for freight and coal.

The Ironton R. R. Company was chartered in 1859, and connects Coplay and Ironton, it was built by the Coplay to bring their ore to the furnaces. The Berks and Lehigh R. R. Company was chartered in 1871 and connects Reading and Slatington and runs through the upper part of the county and is an outlet for the products of that section. Besides there are many other improvements as can be seen in the cultivation of the farms and the improvement of the public roads, and the various manufactories, mines, quarries, etc.,



CHAPTER VII.

Education.

THE earliest schools of the county were almost without exception, established at or in connection with the Lutheran and Reformed churches and the pastor was the teacher. In most cases the school houses preceded the churches and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were not strictly church schools, they were not supported by the church. Each parent who sent children to school, had to pay in proportion to the number of days sent. In those days the teacher generally boarded around. Instruction was given in reading, writing and little arithmetic.

The first school in the county was established in 1725 in connection with the Swamp Church, Lower Milford township, and remained opened until recently. The Mennonites opened a school in Upper Milford, near Zionsville between 1735 and 1749, a little later a school was established by the same denomination in a fine grove between Centre Valley and Coopersburg. At Dillingersville, Lower Milford a school was established by the Lutherans in 1743, the congregation selecting a tract of land of about 30 acres, a little west of the village, for which they received a patent thereon in 1770, and erected a school house which served the double purpose of church and school until 1791, after that only for school purposes and known as the Upper Milford School house.

By Act of Assembly, this property was sold in 1871, for the sum of 4050 dollars, which amount is placed on interest as a special school fund, giving the sub district at present a 10 months term. The children, living within 2 miles from the school-house are entitled to attend the school during the summer term, giving them a great advantage over the surrounding districts. The Moravians commenced a school at Emaus in 1746, one year previous to their organization of the church in 1747. Christopher and Mary Heyne were the first teachers at Emaus, in 1752 the Moravian school at Oley, Berks county was removed to Emaus, and in 1753, both were removed to Bethlehem on account of the Indian troubles in the county.

At Egypt, Whitehall township, a school was established in 1733. At New Tripoli, Lynn township, the oldest school in the upper part of the county was established in 1750, at the same time schools were established at the Lehigh church, Lower Macungie, and at Heidelberg church.

In 1790, John and Jane Wetzel conveyed by deed to the trustees and their successors, 2 acres of land for school purposes at Centreville, near the borough of Macungie. The property was sold in 1868 on ground rent reservation, and the annual receipts therefrom, amount to 150 dollars which with the sum otherwise provided enables the district to have a 10 months school term annually now. Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes and John Herman in 1790, donated 2 acres of land

at East Texas for school purposes and erected thereon at their own expense a school house, this property was sold in 1874 for 3,700 dollars. The district derives the sum of 226 dollars annually, a portion of which is expended in maintaining a summer school.

In 1760, a great drawback was made in the schools of the county, caused by the teachers leaving their profession and entering the ministry, as many of the congregations could not secure regular pastors. And less qualified teachers took their places as teachers, consequently the schools suffered much from the change. When the schools were first started the instruction was exclusively in the German Language till 1800. In 1820, the English Language was introduced in most of the progressive schools of the county, and taught in connection with the German. During the same period very few entirely English schools had been established in the county.

The first entirely English school was established at Egypt in 1809, and Jacob Kern was the first teacher at a salary of 14.00 dollars a month, the school was kept open until 1857. The English School Society of New Tripoli was organized in 1812 and opened a school there which was kept open until 1850. At the same time English schools were opened at Allentown and Balliettsville in 1816, In Upper Saucon in 1833. When the free School System in 1834 was first put into operation it met with fierce opposition, but which soon passed away and since that time the schools have made rapid progress. There are many graded schools in the county, outside the boroughs. The schools are under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Public Schools, who is elected for 3 years by the School directors of the county, the first Tuesday in May every 3rd. year. His duties are to hold examinations for examining applicants for teachers certificates and grants the same to those who pass the examination successfully. He has power to grant two grades of certificates, the first one is a provisional certificate, good for one year only and cannot be renewed. The second one is a professional certificate which holds good during his term of office and is good for one year under the new superintendent, is granted only to those who have acquired professional skill in the art of teaching.

He holds teachers and directors meetings, the county teachers institute, local institute and other meetings that seem necessary for the benefit of the schools under his supervision. He has charge of all the schools outside of Allentown, and his entire time is given to the attention of the schools under his charge.



CHAPTER VIII.

Soil, Animals, Etc.

The soil of the county is very fertile and suitable for raising all of the grains pertaining to the temperate zone. The grains raised are wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, etc. Dairying and Trucking are carried on a large scale. The products raised find a ready market in Allentown and surrounding towns. The climate is delightful and healthy, well suited for the industry of the people, and the natural resources are great, nowhere can be found a people that are more industrious and frugal than the people of Lehigh county. The principal industries are cotton and wollen, boot and shoe, silk and knitting manufactures, hardware, cutlery, breweries, furnaces, founderies, flour mills, tobacco, etc. which give employment to many of the people. The other employments are farming, mining, dairying and trucking.

The geological ages are as follows: 1st, Azoic, 2nd, Palaeozoic, 3rd, Mesozoic 4th, Camozoic (new life), representing three periods and four divisions. To the Azoic age belong the South Mountain belt of rocks, extending from Easton on the Delaware to Reading on the Schuylkill in a broken line, where they sink under a plain of the next higher order or Palaeozoic age, which constitute in our county, the limestones and slates in the valley and the sand rocks in the Kittatinny Mountains. In the past ages the South or Lehigh Mountains, now averaging 1000 feet above the sea level, were an immense mountain system of 5 miles in height, covered by 30,000 feet of newer rocks, comprising the limestones and slate of the Lehigh Valley, the sand rocks of the Blue Mountains, the shales, hydraulic limestones and sand of Stroudsburg and Lehigh Valley. The red and white sandstones of the Mauch Chunk Mountain and the north of it. Remnant of the Palaeozoic age are still found in the patches on the South Mountains. The character of these rocks are principally of two kinds: 1st- strictly stratified, thick bedded, massive gneiss, a mixture of granular quartz, white or pink feldspar with the absence of mica; belonging to that variety of gneiss called granulite. 2nd, stratified syenite, a mixture of hornblende feldspar, little or no quartz, magnetic oxide of iron is found abundantly in the hornblende rocks. In Lehigh county, the mountain mass is split in two, by the Saucon Valley, the western half is called the Lehigh Mountains, is a belt 2 miles wide composed chiefly of the harder syenite gneiss, extending from Bethlehem through Upper Saucon, Salisbury and Upper Milford townships. The other belt is mostly confined to portions of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships.

The Palaeozoic rocks in the county are the Potsdam sandstone of which only two members have been found in the county, the sandstone, the upper slate, magnesian limestone and others. The Mesozoic age is found along the Bucks county line in Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships. The Camozoic is the new age

and is found sparingly in the mud and gravel along the Lehigh river.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS. The Blue Mountains form the northwest boundary of the county, the Lehigh or South Mountains in the southern part are the only mountains within the county. There are several hills or knolls which will be mentioned under the head of the township in which they are located. **RIVERS AND CREEKS.** The Lehigh River is the only river in the county, and forms the boundary between the Lehigh Gap and the north line of Hanover township, Lehigh county and of Northampton county, and from there forms the boundary line between Hanover and Salisbury townships. Its most important branches in the county are the Trout creek, which rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township, flows east into the Lehigh River 2 miles below the Lehigh Water Gap, turning a number of mills. Antelawney or Maiden creek rises in Lynn township flows west along the Blue Mountains into Berks county where it empties into the Schuylkill River. It turns many mills. Coplay creek rises in North Whitehall township flows south east into the Lehigh River, between Catasauqua and Hokendauqua about 5 miles north of Allentown, turning several mills but often fails in the dry season. Jordan creek rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township flows in a very crooked course southwest into the Lehigh creek at Allentown about 100 feet above its mouth. This stream turns many mills and the quantity of its water depends on the season. The Little Lehigh creek rises in Lower Macungie township flows east into the Lehigh River at Allentown. Many mills are along its banks, there are numerous smaller streams in the county, which are principally in the townships where they will be described.

ANIMALS. The following wild animals are found in the county, the red and grey foxes, raccoon, mink, rabbit, opossum, woodchuck, skunk, cat, flying, ground red and gray squirrel, chipmunk and weasel. **BIRDS.** The birds are the eagle, turkey buzzard, screech and great horned owl, fish hawk, heron, whippoorwill, night hawk, mocking bird, swallow, quail, blue bird, black bird, crow, robin, gold finch, oriole, wren, jay, crane, cat bird, sparrow and others. **BOTANY.** Among the plants that are found in the county are the daisy, calomel, mullein, bitterwort, thistle, burdock, golden rod, aster, balsam, belladonna, bloodroot, buttercup, catmint, chamomile, etc.

TREES. The forest trees are white, red, black, burr, and scrub oak, chestnut, maple, hickory, birch, beech, pine, walnut, wild cherry, etc., the fruit trees are the apple, apricot, peach, plum, cherry, pear, quince, crabapple, and others. **RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.** The following denominations are found in the county: Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, United Brethren, Mennonite, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Free Methodist, Swedenborgian, Catholic, Moravian and Episcopal.

CHAPTER IX.

Geography of Townships.

HANOVER. This township lies east of the Lehigh River, and is bounded on the north and east by Northampton county, south and west by the Lehigh River. **POPULATION.** The population was at the last census, 1900, 3324.

STREAMS. The Lehigh River and Monocacy creek are the principal streams that water the township. **SOIL.** The soil is fertile and of limestone formation, the land is level and the principal occupation of the people is farming, stock raising, dairy, trucking, and there are also iron works, flour mills, tanneries, bricks, fire brick works, lime is burned and limestones quarried, silk mills, etc.

VILLAGES. **RITTERSVILLE**, a town midway between Allentown and Bethlehem, on the A and B turnpike and the Lehigh Traction Road, the Traction company have their shops here, has a fine park and a nice summer resort for the city people, has numerous stores, hotels, churches, schoolhouses, cemetery and post office. It was founded in 1808 by Michael Ritter. The population in 1900, was 525. **SCHOENERSVILLE**, situated on the boundary line between Hanover township, Lehigh county and Hanover township Northampton county. Population 1890, 135, 1900 estimated about 200. Contains a store, hotel, post office and about 50 dwelling houses, founded in 1784 by Adam Schoener. **EAST ALLENTOWN**, founded in 1828 is a suburb of Allentown, containing a number of stores, hotels, mills, tanneries, fire brick works, lumber yards and limestone quarries. The Lehigh Canal, the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. and the Traction road pass through the place. It is connected with Allentown by a fine large bridge. Population in 1890, 522, 1900 estimated at 1200. Post office—Allentown. The earliest schools in the township were at Schoenersville, Rittersville and West Bethlehem. The free school system was accepted in 1834, while the other townships in the county rejected it in that year. The schools of the township are in an excellent condition, they are both graded and ungraded, term is 8 months and the salary \$45 per month. **EARLY ROADS.** The first road in the township was the one leading from Bethlehem to Gnadenhuetten, (now Lehighton), was laid out by order of the court of Bucks county, 1747, and used as a military road from 1755 to 1761. The next one was from the Philadelphia road in Salisbury township, crossing the Lehigh River by a ford near the old house on the Geissinger's farm, passing through what is now Rittersville and Schoenersville.

HEIDELBERG. This township is bounded on the north by Carbon county, east by Washington tshp., south by Lehigh tshp., west by Lynn tshp. **POPULATION** was in 1900, 1411. It was organized as a township in 1752, including Lynn and Washington townships, and lies in the northern part of the county. **SOIL.** The surface is hilly and the Blue Mountains cross the northern part of the

township, Bake Oven is situated in the northwestern part, the soil is white gravel and is however, if well cultivated, capable of producing good crops. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township, are the Jordan and Trout creeks with a number of smaller streams, and furnish abundant water power for mills and manufactories.

SETTLERS. The settlers were of German descent and were kept constantly in alarm, during the Indian war in the colonies, 1755—56, the township was nearly deserted by the settlers, who fled to Bethlehem and other places for refuge from the savages who had threatened their lives and properties. The next alarm was when the settlers heard of the North Whitehall massacres, 1763.

They belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and churches were found all over the township and were well attended, they strictly adhered to the faith of those churches, and tried their best to bring their children up in the precepts of Christianity. They were honest to the core; as the following illustration will show. When a man loaned \$500 or \$1000 from his neighbor the lender did not take a note but merely marked down the amount of the money and the time opposite. When the amount or interest was paid it was marked with a piece of chalk upon one of the house joists or on the large house clock. When the money with interest was due it was always forthcoming and there was hardly a failure. It was considered a crime if one failed to fulfill his agreement. They held to the old maxim "His word as good as his note" was true of the people in this township.

The oldest church in this township is Heidelberg church, organized in 1740 and is one mile east of Saegersville nearly in the centre of the township. Rev. J. F. Schertlein, first Lutheran pastor and Rev. P. J. Michael, first Reformed minister.

The settlers of this township were nearly free from Indian incursions, scarcely a murder was committed while nearly all the surrounding settlements were destroyed. Fathers Longnour, Kemmerer and others went to Gnauden hütten and assisted in burying the dead after the massacre there. Father Bachman from Millersvalley near Lynnville, when he heard of the Lynn township murder hastened to the scene and assisted the wounded and burying the dead. Among the ones that were massacred by the Indians were Zeisiof and his family. The reason that the settlers were so free from Indian troubles was due to the Providence of God and the fact that no Indian village stood within the limits of the township. The nearest one was in Lynn township on the other side of the Blue Mountains and south of the Blue Mountains on the other side of the Lehigh river.

An Indian path led in a straight line from Lehigh Gap through Saegersville over the Schochary Mountains, where a spring was on the lands of Christian Miller, the path passed the principal Indian villages from the Lehigh Mountains to the Blue Mountains. The first public road laid out, was in 1770, and during the later years many good roads were made in this township. The highest point in the township is Bake Oven on the top of the Blue Mountains, 1569 feet above the sea level it being the center of the county line of Lehigh and Carbon counties, it has been for years a signal station in the United States Coast Survey, a grand view can be had from its summit. Bear Rock, 2 miles west from Bake Oven, is an

other point, 1550 feet above the sea level, there are three rocks standing in a row connected by smaller ones piled on top of each other; it is the dividing line between Lehigh, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, a fine view can be had from its summit, looking southwest the city of Reading can be seen, the smoke as it pours forth from the stacks of the numerous furnaces, factories, mills etc., by the naked eye. Looking south over our county, Allentown and the beautiful Kittatinny valley dotted with thriving towns and villages can be distinctly seen by the naked eye, 20 miles distance. Viewing Carbon county, Switch Back, Delaware Water Gap, etc., are seen distinctly. Tourists who have travelled the world over express themselves thus, that with the exception of the Alps scenery, the scenery that one can see from Bear Rock presents the grandest view that can be met with anywhere.

MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES. In 1832 a Rife factory was established by Philip Hess, jr. 1 mile west of Ballietts furnace on a road leading from the road from Saegersville to Lehighton across the mountains, the road is still known as the factory road, it was in successful operation for a long time and is now used as a distillery. The first grist mill was erected in 1808 by John J. Snyder, on Jordan creek now known as Kressley mill. **EDUCATION.** The schools compare favorably with the schools of the other townships in the county, and are steadily advancing, the teachers are progressive, and the Board of Directors are energetic, doing the best for the school under their supervision.

VILLAGES. **SAEGERSVILLE,** a post village situated 6 miles west of Slatington, contains a carriage factory, hotel, several stores, post office, which was established in 1829, daily mail, and tannery. It was founded in 1760, population was in 1900, 460. **DEIBERTSVILLE** is situated 2 miles east of Saegersville, contains a post office and a number of dwellings, founded in 1842, population in 1900 was 60. **GERMANSVILLE,** 1 mile west of Saegersville contains a store, hotel, machine shop, brick kiln post office, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. Founded in 1742 by Adam German, population in 1900 was 120. **PLEASANT CORNER** is 1 1/2 miles southwest of Saegersville, contains a store, hotel, grist mill, founded in 1744, by John Rice, population in 1900. The Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. passes through the township, giving an outlet to the farmers for their products.

TOWER MACUNGIE. Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury township south east by Upper Milford township, northwest by Upper Macungie township, southwest by Berks county. **POPULATION** was in 1900, 2920. **SOIL.** It is one of the richest townships in the county, the soil is very fertile and productive, and is of a limestone formation, rich and valuable hematite ore are found and the Plats near East Texas in this township, are very rich in iron ore. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh and Swabia creeks. **INDUSTRIES** are the Lockridge furnace near Alburts, Macungie furnace, flour mills. The people are largely engaged in farming, mining, dairy and trucking. **EDUCATION.** The schools are in a fine condition and compare favorably with the schools of the county, the teachers and directors are working together for the welfare and advancement of the schools under their supervision. **SETTLEMENT.** The first set-

tlement was made in 1738, by some German settlers led by Michael Schaeffer, near Macungie.

VILLAGES. **CENTERVILLE** is a suburb of Macungie, contains a hotel, store, schoolhouse and a number of dwelling houses, the Electric road passes through the town, post office, Macungie, population, 1900, was 360. **ALBURTIS** on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Branch of the same railroad, is a thriving town, and has several stores, hotels, silk mill, and other factories, post office, schoolhouse, containing three schools, its population in 1900 was 780, founded in 1857. **EAST TEXAS**, a small village 7 miles from Allentown, the Allentown and Kutztown Electric road passes through it, it contains a store, hotels, schoolhouse, postoffice, population, 1900, 60. **WESCOESVILLE**, a small village, 5 miles from Allentown, has a store, hotel, church and school house, the A. and K. Electric road passes through the village, population, 1900, 70.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP. Lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Upper Saucon township, southwest by Bucks county, northwest by Upper Milford township, southwest by Montgomery county. **POPULATION** according to the census of 1900 was 1233. Organized as a separate township in 1847. **SOIL.** The soil is very fertile, being shale and gravel and productive, the surface is very irregular, farming is the principal pursuit of the people, Iron ore is found in some parts of the township, **HILLS**, the following hills are within the township, Hosensack Hill (Muehlberg) in the southern part, Chestnut Hills in the northeastern part, Mossers Ridge (Dillingers) in the northwestern part, Mill Ridge in the central part. **CREEKS.** Hosensack creek rises on the west side of Chestnut Hill, flows south into the Perkiomen creek, Dubbs, Eberhard, Dickenshied, Schantz, Walter, Indian, Trump, Swamp, Hickens, Saucon, Krauss and Ort's creeks are the others that drain the township. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was undoubtedly made in 1715, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the Swamp Church, the building was still standing a few years ago and the date 1715 could be still seen on the mantel piece, the early settlers came principally from Germany as can be seen by the names of Schuler, Eberhard, Ort, Yeakel, etc.

OLD LAND MARKS. The old roads are, Old King's High Road and the Great Philadelphia Roads pass through the township, Walbert's tavern near Kraussdale was founded in 1735, is now abandoned, Larosch's tavern, between Hosensack and Zionsville on the property of the late Dr. John Ziegler, was opened in 1786, and is now abandoned, the Swamp Church built first in 1730, near the county line of Lehigh and Bucks counties, on the road leading from Dillingersville to Spinnersville, it belongs to the Reformed Denomination. Chestnut Hill Union Church (L. and R. Denominations) was founded in 1740, Schwenkfelder's Church was founded in 1755. **EDUCATION.** Schools were early established and among the first schools were those at the Swamp Church, 1725—30, Hosensack, 1734, Chestnut Hill is not known, Kraussdale, 1842, the schools at the present time compare favorable with the schools of the other townships, there are 11 schools and the term is 7 months. **INDUSTRIES.** John and Andrew Krauss, sons of Baltzer Krauss jr. built their

first Organ in 1790, and continued the business in the vicinity of Kraussdale until 1840, when they moved their manufactory to Palm, Montgomery county and there continued by George S. and Edwin B. Krauss for a long time.

The first grist mill was built in 1745 near Hosensack on the Hosensack creek, and was known as the Kriebel's mill, Schantz's mill, 1800, Gehrhard's mill, 1785, Stauffer's mill, 1786, Heiler's mill. 1780, Heist's (Walter's) mill, 1790 and Dubb's mill, 1800, are the mills that were built over a century ago. Among the other industries were Antrim's Casement mill, Dubb's Pottery, Dillinger's Oil mill, Burkhalter's and Dubb's Tanneries and Dubb's Forge. Limestones are found in large quantities and limekilns for burning lime found everywhere. There are four Creameries in the township: namely, at Hosensack, Kraussdale, Limeport and Plover, all of which are doing a large business.

VILLAGES. **DILLINGERSVILLE** is situated on the road leading from Zionsville to Spinnerville, was founded in 1735, contains a store, hotel and post office, is the election place of the township. Population, 1900, 50. **HOSENSACK** is situated on the old King's High Road, 12 miles southwest of Allentown, and it was founded in 1759, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. The Farmer's Alliance of the lower end of the county have their headquarters here and are in a good condition. Population, 1900, 75. **LIMEPORT** is on the road leading from Allentown to Steinsburg, founded in 1825, and contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, post office, creamery, limestone quarries and lime kilns. Population in 1900, 100. **KRAUSSDALE**, on the old King's High Road, founded in 1735, contains a creamery, grist mill and the machine shops of Krauss Brothers were until lately located here. Population in 1900, 30. **CORNING**, on the Perkiomen R. R. contains a store, post office and coal yard. Population in 1900, 30. **PLOVER**, on the road leading from Dillingersville to the Swamp Church, contains a store, creamery and post office, founded in 1881, by W. R. Schuler. Population in 1900. 25.

LOWHILL. Bounded on the north by Heibelberg and Lynn, on the east by North Whitehall, on the south by Upper Macungie and South Whitehall and on the west by Weisenberg. **POPULATION**, 1900, 715. It is the smallest township in the county, was organized in 1753. **STREAMS.** The principal streams flowing through the township are Jordan and Lyon Creeks they furnish water power for a number of mills. **SOIL.** The soil is very fertile, the principal grains are raised and potatoes extensively cultivated. The surface is hilly and abounds in springs. The principal occupation of the people is farming. **EARLY SETTLEMENTS.** The first land warrant was made in 1743 to John Conrad Redd. The other settlers were Henry Hauser, Michael Kimbald, Richard Vodgas, John Rifle and others,

OLD LAND MARKS. Mosser's mill (Hollenbach's) built in 1760. Baltzer Fritz kept the first store in the township on the road leading from Fogelsville to Claussdale. Lowhill church was built in 1769, in the northwestern part of the township. The third building was erected in 1858. Morganland churce is in the southeastern part, was built in 1858, the first public house was opened before the Revolutionary War at Leather Corner Post, and one of the first public roads was

laid out in 1813, from Christian Hartman's house to the Great Philadelphia road. EDUCATION. The schools are comparing well with the schools of the surrounding townships, the first schools were established in connection with the church, among the earlier teachers were John David jr. Jacob Hart, John Benner and Israel Benner.

The first public house was opened before the Revolutionary war at Leather Corner Post. One of the first public roads was laid out in 1813, from Christian Hardman's house to the Great Philadelphia Road.

VILLAGES. WEIDASVILLE, founded in 1765. POPULATION, 1900, 100. Contains a store, hotel, grist mill, saw mill and post office. LYON VALLEY, founded in 1845. POPULATION, 1900, 200. Contains a store, hotel and post office. CLAUSSVILLE, founded in 1801. POPULATION, 1900, 132. Contains a store, hotel and post office. LEATHER CORNER POST, the oldest village in the township contains a store and hotel.

LYNN. Bounded on the north by Schuylkill county, east by Heidelberg, south by Weisenberg, west by Berks county. POPULATION, 1900, 2366. Organized in 1752. SOIL. The soil is productive, grain and other cereals are raised. The principal occupation of the people is farming. The first mill in the township and probably the first in the county was erected on Switzer's Creek in 1740, 1 mile below where Greenwald's mill now stands. The first english school was established in 1812, other schools connected with the congregations existed earlier. Free School system adopted in 1838. Ebenezer Church at New Tripoli erected in 1761. Jacob's church, Jacksonville was first built in 1750. St. Peter's church, south of Lynnvillle, was built in 1857.

VILLAGES. NEW TRIPOLI, founded in 1812, was first called Saegersville and was changed in 1816 to New Tripoli in honor of the success of the American navy at Tripoli, 1815. The town is regularly laid out the streets running north and south, east and west at right angles and mostly named after prominent men of the United States. Has a number of stores, hotels, post office and mills. Population in 1900, 490. JACKSONVILLE, founded in 1820, contains stores, hotels, post office and a church. Population, 1900, 329. STEINSVILLE, founded in 1756, and is situated in the center of slate quarries, contains stores, hotels, post office, marbleyard, mills and foundery. Population was in 1900, 596. LYNNVILLE, founded in 1806, contains a store, hotel, post office and a schoolhouse. Population, 1900, 168. OSWALDSVILLE, now Raber's Corner was founded in 1860, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900, 25. LYNNPORT, founded in 1814, contains a store, hotel, post office mantel factory and a schoolhouse. Population, 1900, 138. NEW SLADEDALE was founded in 1854, being in the center of the township, is the election place since 1879, contains a store, hotel, and post office. Population, 1900, 100.

NORTH WHITEHALL. Bounded on the northeast by Northampton county and Whitehall, southeast by South Whitehall, north west by Washington and southwest by Lowhill. POPULATION was in 1900, 3280. Organized in 1753. SOIL. The surface is undulating and the soil is very fertile, and all the principal grains are raised. MINERALS, iron ore, limestone and slate are found in large

quantities. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Rock, Fell's, Mill and Coplay creeks, on the banks of the Mill creek were committed the Indian massacres of 1763. The people are engaged in farming, mining and manufacturing.

EDUCATION. The schools are among the best in the county, the first school was established in 1759, what is now Unionville, the first English school was established at Balliettsville in 1816. Union church is the oldest church and was built in 1750, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John D. Gross, and the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John H. Schaum.

VILLAGES. **BALLIETTSVILLE**, founded in 1749 by Paul Balliett, contains a store, hotel and post office, its population in 1900 was 120. **UNIONVILLE**, founded in 1815, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 100. **IRON-TON**, founded in 1860, is situated in a rich mining district and connected with Coplay by the Ironton R. R., contains stores, hotels and post office. Population, 1900 300. **RUCHSVILLE**, founded in 1800, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 112. **SIEGERSVILLE**, founded in 1750, contains a store, hotel and post office, is situated in a rich mining district. Population, 1900, 125. **SCHNECKSVILLE**, founded in 1845, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 20. **LAURY**, founded in 1832, contains stores, hotels, Lehigh Valley Supply house and Repair shops, flour mills and post office, and Laury's Island in the Lehigh River is a wellknown summer resort. Population, 1900, 250. **ROCKDALE**, founded in 1856, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 150. **KERNSVILLE**, founded in 1806, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900, 60.

SALISBURY. Bounded on the northeast by the Lehigh River, northwest by Whitehall, southeast by Upper Saucon, southwest by Upper Milford and Lower Macungie. **POPULATION**, 1900, 4583. Organized in 1753 as a township.

SOIL. The surface is rolling and the soil very fertile and productive. The Lehigh Mountains form the southern boundary, between Salisbury and Upper Saucon. **STREAMS.** The most important streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh, Trout and Little Trout creeks. **OCCUPATIONS.** Farming, manufacturing and mining. Iron ore is found along the Lehigh Mountains. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made in 1736, on what is now the Geissinger's farm on the Lehigh River, by Solomon Jennings.

OLD LAND MARKS. The first public house licensed in 1786, and kept by Martin Ritter. Salisbury church built in 1741 is situated on a hill overlooking the Little Lehigh creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Emaus, the first Lutheran minister was the Rev. J. W. Straub, the first Reformed minister known was the Rev. J. P. Leydich, Jerusalem church, tradition says that over a hundred years ago a church stood on the site of the present one, the graveyard belonging to it is still in use, the present church was erected in 1843, the first Lutheran minister of the present church was the late venerable Rev. Joshua Yeager, the first Reformed minister was the Rev. Max Stem, the Mountainville Evangelical church was built in 1893.

EDUCATION. Salisbury had a few schools originally, those living near

Bethlehem sent their children to that place, those living near Emaus to that place and those living in the vicinity of the Salisbury church to that place. One of the oldest schoolhouses was Markle's built in 1820, the schools are in a fine condition and compare well with the other schools of the county.

VILLAGES. **MOUNTAINVILLE**, founded in 1856, contains stores, hotels, church, carriage factory and post office, is on the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike and Allentown and Emaus Electric Road. Population, 1900, 250. **SOUTH ALLENTOWN**, a suburb of Allentown, contains a number of stores, hotels, churches flour mill, furnace, and the Allentown and Bethlehem Electric Road passes through it. Population, 1900, 1000. The State Fishery in the western part of Salisbury, is a fine place for pleasure parties and the fish hatchery is well worth visiting.

SOUTH WHITEHALL. Bounded on the northwest by North Whitehall, north east by Whitehall, southeast by Salisbury and southwest by Upper and Lower Macungie. **POPULATION**, 1900, 2472. **SOIL.** The surface is generally level with the exception of Huckleberry Ridge which runs east to west for about 2 miles, the soil is very fertile and productive. Organized as a separate township in 1810, and was formerly included in Whitehall township, (which included the three Whitehalls). **STREAMS.** The two principal streams are the Jordan creek which flows through the northern part, Cedar creek which flows through the southern part. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made in 1735, by Nicholas Kern. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the numerous iron mines along its route, it crosses Jordan creek by the famous Iron Bridge which spans it, the length of which is 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each supported by a series of suspension trusses.

OLD LAND MARKS. The old roads are the Allentown and Easton and the Mauch Chunk roads. The Jordan Lutheran church is the oldest in the township, founded in 1744, the minister was the Rev. Berkenstock, Jordan Reformed church founded in 1752, the first minister was the Rev. J. H. Goetchius, Cedarville Union church founded in 1855, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the first Reformed minister was Rev. Joseph Dubbs. The same year the Evangelical church was built.

EDUCATION. The earliest schools of the township were those that were connected with the Jordan Lutheran and Reformed churches and were opened the same time. The schools of the township are up with the other schools of the county.

VILLAGES. **CEDARVILLE (CETRONIA)**, founded in 1850, by Charles Mertz contains a store, hotel, 3 churches, flour mills and post office. Dorney's Fish Weir and Park a quarter mile west, is a fine summer resort, the Allentown and Kutztown Electric Road passes the village and Dorney's Park. Population, 1900, 150. **CRACKERSPORT**, a small village contains a store, hotel and carriage factory. Population, 1900, 90. **GRIESEMERVILLE**, founded in 1806, by Abraham Griesemer, contains a hotel, limekilns and the Duck Farm is located here, the A. and K. Electric road passes through it. Population, 1900, 150. **GUTHSVILLE**, founded in 1780 contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 50. **MECHANICSVILLE**, founded in 1823 by John Scheirer, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900,

125. OREFIELD, founded in 1813 by Joseph Kera, contains a store, hotel, post office, etc. Population, 1900, 164. WENNEVILLE, founded in 1837 by William Wenner, contains a store, hotel, schoolhouse and church. Population, 1900, 40. SNYDERVILLE, founded in 1835 by George Snyder, contains a hotel and some dwellings. Population, 1900, 25. GUTH'S STATION, on the C. and F. R. R., contains a store, hotel, etc. Population, 1900, 40.

UPPER MACUNGIE. Bounded on the northeast by South Whitehall, southeast by Lower Macungie, northwest by Lowhill and Weissenberg and on the southwest by Berks county. The meaning of the word Macungie is of Indian origin and means the "eating place of bears." When food became scarce upon the mountains the bears came to the valleys below for food, hence the name. POPULATION was in 1900, 2084. Organized as a township in 1742. SETTLEMENT. The first settlement was made in 1729 at Spring Creek near Trexlertown, later known as the Schwartz farm by Jeremiah Trexler and children. The first public road through the township was made in 1732, from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen. SOIL. The surface is level, the soil is fertile and productive, and is of limestone formation. MINERALS. Iron ore and limestones are found in large quantities in the vicinities of Fogelsville, Breinigsville and Trexlertown, the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the same. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Macungie creek which flows southeast into the Spring creek, Spring creek flows into the Little Lehigh creek, Haas creek flows in the northern part and empties into the Jordan creek, Cedar creek, in the southeastern part rises in Schantz spring, and empties into the Little Lehigh creek at Schreiber's Mill, turning many mills in its course. Schantz Spring is a very large spring, such a volume of water comes forth that a grist mill and a saw mill are running by the water power furnished by the same.

VILLAGES. BREINIGSVILLE, contains stores, hotels, schools, churches and post office, and the A. and K. trolley line passes through the village. Population, 1900, 213. CHAPMAN'S, on the C. and F. R. R., contains a store, hotel, post office and a coal and lumber yard. Population, 1900, 60. TREXLERTOWN, the oldest town in the township and is on the C. and F. R. R. and on the A. and K. trolley line, 8 miles from Allentown, contains stores, hotels, a Lutheran and Reformed church, post, office, coal and lumber yards, graded school and Masonic Hall. Population, 1900, 345. FOGELSVILLE, founded in 1798 by Judge John Fogel, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools, post office and a coal, grain and lumber depot, on the C. and F. R. R. Population, 1900, 638.

UPPER MILFORD. Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury and Upper Saucon, southeast by Lower Milford, northwest by Lower Macungie, southwest by Berks county. The form is rectangular and formed into a separate township in 1852. POPULATION was in 1900, 2712. SOIL. The surface is hilly and the soil is fertile, being principally gravel and red shale, productive. Iron ore of different kinds are found. STREAMS. Perkiomen creek flows through the western part in the form of a horse shoe, Leibert's creek is in the northeastern part and

flows through Leibert's Gap and empties into the Little Lehigh creek, Fetterman's creek is in the northern part empties into Leibert's creek at Vera Cruz, Miller's creek is in the northern part empties into the Little Lehigh creek. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made at or near Old Zionsville in 1733, by the Mennonites. The township was organized in 1734, included at first in Bucks county.

OLD LAND MARKS. The first road was the King's High road leading through Shimerville and Zionsville from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen, 1736, the second road was the Great Philadelphia road, laid out in 1740, it began at the King's High road to Mauch Chunk, the third road was laid out at the same time from Emaus to Chestnut Hill. Among the old sites are Fisher's tavern between Shimerville and Macungie, on the King's High road, opened prior to 1795, by Jacob Fisher, the property being now owned by the late Hon. C. H. Foster of Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Seider's tavern, opened in 1785 by George Seiders, on the Great Philadelphia road upon the property now owned by the Hon. U. H. Wicand. The early churches were Zionsville Reformed church founded in 1750, Rev. John E. Hecker was the first minister. Zionsville Lutheran church founded in 1735, Rev. L. H. Schrecke was the first minister. The Mennonite church founded in 1735, the first minister is not known, St. Peter's church founded in 1843, Revs. D. Kohler and H. Bassler the first Lutheran and Reformed ministers. The Evangelical founded in 1839 by Bishop John Seybert; the Mennonite Brethern church founded in 1857 by the Rev. William Gehman, who had withdrawn from the Mennonite church on account of differences of religious doctrine.

EDUCATION. The first schools were established in connection with the founding of the first settlements, in 1735 by the Mennonites at Zionsville, the schools of the township compare well with the schools of the rest of the county, there are at present 15 schools both graded and ungraded, term 7 months.

VILLAGES. **OLD ZIONSVILLE**, founded in 1734, on the old King's High road and Heretford & Shimerville turnpike, contains 4 stores, a hotel, 2 churches and post office. Population, 1900; 160. **ZIONSVILLE**, founded in 1876, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, hotel, coal yard, flour and feed store and post office. Population, 1900, 100. **SHIMERVILLE**, on the old King's High road and H. and S. turnpike, founded in 1734 by Durk Jansen, contains a store, hotel and post office, Population, 1900, 40. **POWDER VALLEY**, on the Indian creek, contains a store, pottery and post office. Population, 1900, 25. **SIGMUND**, situated in the Perkiomen valley and on the site where Hampton Furnace stood and whose ruins can still be seen, contains a store, creamery and post office. Population, 1900, 20. **VERA CRUZ**, on the Great Philadelphia road, founded in 1763, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. Population, 1900, 106. **VERA CRUZ STATION**, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a flour and feed store, coal yard and depot. Population, 1900, 30. **DILLINGER'S**, Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, flour and feed store, coal yard and post office. Population, 1900, 20. **WEST EMAUS**, a suburb of Emaus, contains several hotels, Printing office, pipe works, furnace, meat market, 2 coal and lumber yards and Miller's Park. Population, 1900, 500.

UPPER SAUCON. Bounded on the northeast by Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, southeast by Springfield township, Bucks county, northwest by Salisbury, southwest by Upper Milford. **POPULATION.** in 1900, 2271

SOIL. The surface is diversified, the Lehigh or South Mountains are in the northern part. The valleys are of limestone formation, the soil is very fertile and highly cultivated and large crops are raised. **MINERALS.** Iron ore, limestones are found in quantities, and the famous zinc mines of Friedensville are in this township. **STREAMS.** The township is well drained by the numerous small streams that flow through it, Saucon creek is the principal one and a number of mills are turned by it. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made near Coopersburg in 1730, by English, German and Welsh settlers. Organized as a township in 1743.

OLD LAND MARKS. The first public road was laid out in 1750, from Heller's tavern, Lanark across the Lehigh Mountains. The Mennonite Meeting House near Coopersburg was first built in 1738, Blue church, (Lutheran and Reformed) founded in 1740, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, the first Reformed minister was Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, Friedensville church founded in 1793, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John C. Yeager, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John H. Hoffmeier, the Mennonite Brethern in Christ Meeting House founded in 1863, the Rev. Abel Strawn, first minister, M. E. church, Friedensville was founded in 1863 by Rev. M. B. Durrell, Free Methodist church, Centre Valley was founded in 1883 by Rev. Manshart.

The Spring House and Bethlehem, and Allentown and Coopersburg turn-pikes pass through the township. The North Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., passes also through it, affording an easy outlet for the products raised and produced by the farmers.

EDUCATION. The first school was established in 1738 near Coopersburg, the schools are in an excellent condition and keep apace with the schools of the other townships of the county.

VILLAGES. **CENTRE VALLEY**, on the North Pennsylvania R. R., contains a number of stores, hotels, a church, a mill and post office. Population, 1900, 527. **FRIEDENSVILLE**, contains several stores, hotels, churches and post office, and the famous Zinc mines are located here. Population, 1900, 363. **LOCUST VALLEY** **SPRING VALLEY** and **LANARK**, small post villages and contain each a store and a hotel. There are also several creameries within the township.

The following anecdote of the early settlers has been told the writer by one whose grandfather had been at the place where happened. On a certain day an Indian came to the blacksmith shop at Lanark, to have some work done, when the blacksmith told him that if he would furnish the fuel he would do the work, and the Indian said if that was all that was required he would get him some coal, and he went away and soon returned with coal enough to have his work done, where about he got his coal is a mystery till this day, rumor has spread time and time again that the Lehigh Mountains contain a deposit of coal and search for it has been made in vain thus far to discover the place where the Indian got his coal.

WASHINGTON. Bounded on the north by Carbon county, northeast by Northampton county, southeast by North Whitehall, west by Heidelberg. **POPULATION,** 1900, 3096. **Organized** as a township in 1847. **SOIL.** The surface is generally level, the soil is very fertile and the grains raised are similar to those of the surrounding townships, and slate is the principal industry, they are found in large quantities all over the township, the slate are used for roofing slate, school slates, black board surface, etc. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Trout and Little Trout creeks. **SETTLEMENT.** The first settlement was made in 1742, between Unionville and Slatington by Casper Peters.

EDUCATION. The first school of which there is any record was established in 1812, and the schools at the present time are equal to the schools of the surrounding townships, they are steadily advancing.

VILLAGES. **FRIEDENSVILLE,** founded in 1847 contains a store and a church, (Lutheran and Reformed). **Population,** 1900, 100. **SLATEDALE,** on the Berks and Lehigh R. R., contains stores, hotels, churches and post office. **Population,** 1900, 400. **WILLIAMSTOWN,** contains a store, hotel and church. **Population,** 1900, 150. **FRANKLIN,** contains a store, hotel and slate mantel factory, etc. **Population,** 1900, 100.

WHITEHALL. Bounded on the north by North Whitehall, east by Northampton county and Hanover, south by Allentown, west by South Whitehall. **Organized** in 1867. **POPULATION,** 1900, 7935. **SOIL.** The soil is very fertile and of limestone formation, slate and gravel, iron ore and slate are found in large quantities. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Coplay and Mill creeks. The Lehigh Valley and Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. Rs., pass through the township and afford an easy outlet for the products of the farmers, the iron ore, slate and cement. **SETTLEMENT.** The first settlement was made near Egypt in 1733, by some emigrants from Germany,

EDUCATION. The first school in the township was in connection with the Egypt church, 1733, the schools of the township are among the best in the county, there are both graded and ungraded, term 9 months.

OCCUPATION. The people are employed in farming, dairying, mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Cement works are found at Egypt and Cementon.

VILLAGES. **WHITEHALL,** founded in 1770, by John Siegfried, contains stores, hotels, churches, post office and is on the Lehigh Valley R. R. **Population,** 1900, 300. **WEST CATASAUQUA,** a suburb of Catasauqua and contains stores, hotels, foundries, manufactories of various kinds and graded schools. **Population,** 1900, 1500. **FULLERTON,** founded in 1862, contains car shops, wheel and forge works, rolling mill, foundry, stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. **Population,** 1900, 650. **EGYPT,** founded in 1733, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office, the first church in the township was built at this place in 1733. **Population,** 1900, 380. **Cementon, Laury's, Mickley's** are growing towns along the Lehigh Valley R. R. and have post offices.

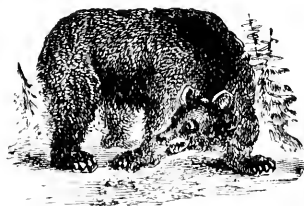
Catasauqua, Egypt, Fullerton and Siegfried are connected with Allentown by Electric roads.

WEISSENBERG. Bounded on the northeast by Lowhill, southeast by Upper Macungie, northwest by Lynn, southwest by Berks county. POPULATION, 1900, 1366. SOIL. The surface hilly and broken, the soil is gravel, being well cultivated usually large crops are raised. STREAMS. The following streams drain the township, the Jordan, Spring, Schaffer's run, Haas, Lyon, Willow, Weiss, Holben, Sweitzer and Silver creeks. Farming and manufacturing are the principal pursuits of the people. Tanneries and distilleries are the principal SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was made in 1734, in the vicinity of the Ziegler's church by people from Palatinate and Switzerland.

OLD LAND MARKS. Ziegler's church founded in 1744, Rev. Jacob Schertlein was the first Lutheran minister and Rev. P. J. Michael was the first Reformed minister, Weissenberg church in the northeast corner of the township was founded in 1754, Rev. Jacob F. Schertlein was the first Lutheran minister. Rev. R. Kidenweiler was the first Reformed minister.

EDUCATION. The first schools were established as soon as the first settlements were made, the schools of the township are making the same progress as in the surrounding townships, term is 7 months.

VILLAGES. SEIPSTOWN, founded in 1820, contains stores, hotel, church, post office. Population, 1900, 200. HYNEMANSVILLE, founded in 1740, is in the central part, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 100. SEIBERLINGSVILLE, founded in 1790, contains a store, hotel post office, Population, 1900, 25. NEW SMITHVILLE, founded in 1812, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 30. WERLEYSVILLE, founded in 1838, contains a store, hotel etc. Population, 1900, 30.



CHAPTER X.

County Seat and Boroughs.

ALLENTOWN. The only city in Lehigh county is the county seat, Allentown, the Queen city of the Valley, was founded in 1762 by James Allen from whom it received its name. The first settlement was however made in 1751, is beautifully situated on the west banks of the Lehigh river and the mouths of Jordan and the Little Lehigh creeks. Is beautifully laid out, the streets run north and south, east and west, crossing each other at right angles, Hamilton street running east and west is the principal thoroughfare and over two miles long. It has a fine public square at 7th and Hamilton streets formerly called Centre Square, now called Monument Square on account of the beautiful monument erected there to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, 1861-65.

The high flood of 1841, the failure of the Northampton Bank in 1843 and the great fire of 1848, is known as the disastrous decade, out of which the city like a magic sprung forth and was more substantially built. The building of rail roads helped to advance the growth of the city. Among the public buildings are the Court house, banking buildings, business houses, market house, fine hotels, Opera houses, Hospital, fine large public school buildings, the Fair Grounds and Buildings of the Lehigh county Agricultural Society and Cemeteries.

MANUFACTORIES. The city has many and various kinds industries, among which are the following; furnaces, foundries, wire mills, boiler works, silk mills, breweries, thread mills, cigar factories, carriage factories, shoe factories, fire brick and building bricks, flour mills, machine shops, planing mills, oil refineries, blank book manufactory, furniture factories, etc., which give employment to many people.

NEWSPAPERS. The oldest paper published in the county is the *UNABHAENIGE REPUBLIKANER*, established in 1810 by C. J. Hutter, has a large circulation among the German reading public. *FRIEDENSEITE*, a German paper established in 1812 by Joseph Ehrenfried and Henry Ebner. *WELT BOTE*, founded in 1854 by B. F. Trexler, both of the last named papers have large circulations, the *Lecha Patriot*, a weekly paper founded in 1828 by John D. Roney, and the *Lecha Bote*, a tri-weekly founded in 1869, have been discontinued. The English papers published are the *Democrat*, 1837, the *Lehigh Register*, 1846, are two large weeklies and have large circulations, the dailies are the *Chronicle and News*, *City Item* and *Morning Call*, all of which have large circulations. The following papers had been published and merged into the other daily papers; *Daily News* and *Daily Herald*. Several religious papers are also published. The *National Educator*, 1869 by Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, an educational paper which has a large circulation among the teachers of Lehigh and neighboring counties.

EDUCATION. Schools were early established and instruction was given in both the English and German languages. The English teachers came from the Irish settlements, Allen township, Northampton county. Mr. Brown was the name of the first teacher known, and taken as a whole the teachers were able instructors. The schools were kept in private houses until 1773, when the first schoolhouse was erected in the rear of what is now Zion's Reformed Church, and was in the shape of an Octagon. The schools of that time were all subscription schools. A school for girls was opened in 1813, night schools were in operation from 1813 to 1845. Allentown Academy was opened in 1831, a Ladies Seminary, in 1848. By Act of Assembly, the borough of Allentown, Salisbury and Northampton townships paid \$421.71 in 1824, for the instruction of their poor children. In 1833, Allentown alone paid for the same purpose \$434.77.

The free school system was adopted in 1834, and since then the schools have made rapid progress and are at present in the front rank of the schools of the state. The schools are under the supervision of the city superintendent of schools. The high school was established in 1858. The first principal of the high school was Prof. R. W. Alpine, the first city superintendent of schools, Prof. R. K. Buehrle, the first graduating class of the high school in 1869. Muhlenberg College belonging to the Lutheran church, and Allentown Female College belonging to the Reformed church, are two well and widely known institutions of higher learning, and afford all the requirements necessary for a complete collegiate education, and the Allentown and the American Business Colleges are located in the city and are well patronized by the community.

DENOMINATIONS. The following religious denominations have a strong foothold in the city, the Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterians, Baptist, United Brethren, Free Methodist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal and Catholics, all of which have fine church edifices. The Jews, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Moravians and others are represented but have no churches of their own and worship in halls and other places.

SOCIETIES. There are many secret and beneficial societies which have a large membership. And the city has several of the finest bands that can be found in any city, and other fine musical organizations,

TRANSPORTION FACILITIES. The following rail roads terminate and pass through the city, giving it great facilities for traveling and for transportation, east, west, north and south, to New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, the coal regions and other points: the Lehigh Valley R. R. and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. give it communication with the east and west, the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. with its branches connects it north and south, and the Perkiomen R. R. to Philadelphia. And Electric roads connects it with Bethlehem, Bangor, Catasauqua, Coplay, Easton, Egypt, Emaus, Hellertown, Macungie, Nazareth, Siegfried and intermediate points.

HISTORY. Incorporated as a borough in 1811, called Northampton, the name changed to Allentown in 1838, became the county seat in 1812, made a city in 1867; its limits include the township of Northampton and adjacent parts of Sal-

isbury and Whitehall townships, containing 3.14 square miles or 2011.27 acres. The first store was opened by Peter Snyder in 1794, the second store, by George Graff near the Monument Square in 1795, in a red building, which was taken possession of in 1800 by James Wilson and continued by the same until 1815 when he took into partnership Mr. Selfridge, trading as Wilson & Selfridge till 1845. The first hotel was opened in 1764 by George Wolf, the first post office established in 1812, before that time the people received their mail at Bethlehem, George Savitz, the first postmaster. First Burgess, Peter Rhoads, 1811, the first Mayor, Samuel McHose, 1867. Population, 1900, 35,416.

CATASAUQUA. This thriving borough is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river, 3 miles north of Allentown with which it is connected by an Electric road, the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R.s, and the eastern terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. It was founded in 1839. Population, 1900, 3,963. It derived its name from the creek of the same name which empties into the Lehigh river below the town, it is an Indian name. Incorporated as a borough in 1853.

It is busy manufacturing town, the following are the principal works; the Crane Iron works founded by David Thomas, Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, founderies; Rolling mill, Horseshoe works, Fire brick works, Planing mills, Grist mills, Gas works, Water works, Silk mills and several Newspapers.

The Religious Denominations of the town are the Lutheran, Reformed, Congregational, Presbyterians, Baptist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical and Catholic.

EDUCATION. Before it was incorporated as a borough, the schools of the township were embraced in the Hanover School district, the first school within the borough was located on Race street. All the school buildings are of brick structure and of modern improvement. The High school was established in 1863, R. C. Hammersly was the first principal of the high school.

COPLAY, Founded in 1853, Population, 1900, 1581. Is situated on the same side of the Lehigh river as Hokendauqua, and was the seat of the Coplay iron works and has Cement works, a number of stores, hotels, churches, graded schools and the Lehigh Valley R. R. passes through it, and is connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

COOPERSBURG. Founded in 1818. Population, 1900, 556. on the North Pennsylvania R. R. contains stores, hotels, factories, churches, graded schools and Cooper's Stock farm. Incorporated as a borough in 1879.

EMAUS. Founded in 1747 by the Moravians. Population, 1900, 1468. Is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the Perkiomen Railroad, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, cigar factories, furnace, foundery, graded schools and churches. Incorporated as a borough in 1859. And connected with Allentown by the Allentown and Emaus Electric road.

FOUNTAINHILL. A sub-urb of South Bethlehem, founded in 1850. Population, 1900, 1214. Contains stores, hotels, brick yards, etc. the Electric road connects it with Allentown and Bethlehem.

HOKENDAUQUA. This thriving town is situated on the right banks of the Lehigh river, founded in 1854, Population, 1900, 1500. The seat of the Thomas Iron Works, has number of stores, hotels, churches and graded schools is an independent school district. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. and connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

MACUNGIE. Founded in 1776 and is 4 miles west of Emaus, with which it is connected by the Allentown and Emaus Eleetric road and is its west ern terminus. Population, 1900, 692, Contains stores, hotels, furnace, factories, foundery, churches and graded schools, and is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad, and was incorporated as a borough in 1857.

SLATINGTON. Founded in 1851 and is situated on the right bank of the Lehigh river, on the Lehigh Valley R. R. and is the eastern terminus of the Berks and Lehigh R. R. 20 miles north of Allentown, by which it is connected by the Allentown and Slatington Electric road. Population, 1900, 3773. Incorporated in 1864, contains numerous stores, hotels, water works, rolling mill, factories, several newspapers, national bank, churches and graded schools, the high school was established in 1864, H. A. Kline was the first principal of the high school. It is in the center of the Lehigh slate region and the slate quarries and slate factories where are manufactured school, mantel, blackboard, etc. of all kinds, is the principal industry of the place.

WEST BETHLEHEM. Founded in 1869, is situated on the leftt bank of the Lehigh river and Monocacy creek. Population, 1900, 3465. Incorporated as a borough in 1880, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, factories, founderies, churches graded schools. connected with Allentown by an Electric road and turn pike, and Bethlehem by a fine iron bidge.

EDUCATION. The schools of all the boroughs are in a fine and flourishing condition, having a regular course of study and the pupil of the high schools, passing through a four years course of study graduate therefrom and are able to enter the schoolroom as teachers or enter other vocations. The schools compare with the best in the state and are under a supervising principal, the schools are also under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools.



CHAPTER XI.

County Officers.

COUNTY OFFICERS. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. There are three County commissioners elected for three years, they correct the assessment or valuation of taxable property, fix the rate of the county tax. They pay the county bills by orders drawn on the county treasurer, erect the county buildings, as well as the larger bridges. They are paid \$3.50 per day actual time spent in the discharge of the duties of their office. No person can vote for more than two commissioners so as to allow the minority party to elect one commissioner.

COUNTY TREASURER. He is elected for three years, and cannot be re-elected to succeed himself, he receives the state and county taxes, pays the former to the State Treasurer, the latter he uses to pay such bills as are approved by the commissioners. He receives a certain percentage on all the money paid out of the treasury, which is fixed by the commissioners and approved by the auditors. He also receives a percentage on all the state tax that pass through his hands, as well as on special taxes that may come into his hands. He gives a heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

SHERIFF. He is elected for three years and is the county's chief executive officer, he serves writs and summons of the court, suppresses serious disturbances and protect property, he sells property for debit of the owner, when execution has been ordered by the court. He makes arrests and has charge of the criminals during their trials and delivers them to the jails or penitentiary, in the smaller counties is the jailer, and with the jury commissioners he draws the juries and summons those whose names have been drawn. He gives notices of the elections by advertisements in the newspapers or hand bills. His salary is fixed by laws and are paid in fees, he gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

PROTHONOTARY. He is elected for three years and is clerk of the court of Common Pleas, he makes up and keeps records of the court, issues its writs and summons and calls up the jurors and administers the oaths to the witnesses. He enters in books the judgments, mechanics liens and keeps a record of the state and national elections returns. His salary is paid in fees fixed by law.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS. He is elected for three years and keeps a record of this court, calls up jurors and administer the oaths to witnesses, he has charge of laying out of roads, the granting of liquor licenses and keeps a record of all township, borough and city elections held in the county. His salary is paid by fees fixed by law.

CLERK OF ORPHAN'S COURT. He is elected for three years and keeps a record of the Orphan's court. His salary is paid by fees.

REGISTER OF WILLS. He is elected for three years, probates the wills left by citizens of the county at their death, he issues to the executors letters testamentary, and if no executor or executors have been appointed by the will, appoints administrators, issues to them letters of administration, copies the wills in books and keeps the wills safely themselves. He gives a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, he is paid by fees.

RECORDER OF DEEDS. He is elected for three years, records all deeds and mortgages, and his salary is paid by fees.

CORONER. He is elected for three years, inquires into the cause and manner of death of any person who is slain, or is accidentally killed or dies suddenly, by summoning a jury of 6 men, if the jury finds any one guilty of homicide, it is the duty of the coroner's jury to commit him to jail. The Coroner performs the duties of the sheriff in case of the latter's death or removal from office, until a new sheriff is appointed. His salary is paid by fees.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. He is elected for three years and is public prosecutor, conducts the trials of persons charged with committing crimes. He must be a lawyer and is paid by fees by the county.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. He is elected for three years and is the official county surveyor.

JURY COMMISSIONERS. There are two Jury commissioners elected for three years, a person can vote only for one candidate so that each party is represented. They with the sheriff draw the jurors from the list of persons selected by the jury commissioners and the judge. They receive \$2.50 for each day spent in the discharge of their duties,

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR. They are elected for three years and have overseer of the poor and the management of the Alms or Poor house. Their salary is \$100 per year.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER. He is appointed by the county commissioners for one year, he makes estimates on the amount of business done by the dealers in the county, upon which a state tax is paid. He receives 75 cents for visiting each place of business.

COUNTY AUDITORS. They are elected for three years and one can vote for only two of them so as to give minority party a member too, they have the disbursement of the public fund. They see that the taxes and other duties are collected and accounted for. Their salary is \$3.00 for each day they spent in the discharge of their duties.

PRISON INSPECTORS. They are appointed by the court and the county commissioners for one year, they have charge of the prison affairs. They receive a small salary.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS. He is elected by the school directors of the county for three years, he has charge of the schools of the county, he holds teachers examinations and grants a provisional certificate to those that successfully pass the examination which is good for one year only, he also grants a

professional certificate to those that have acquired skill in the art of teaching, good for during his term office of three years and can be renewed without examination by him, and is good for one year under his successor. He holds the annual county Teachers Institute and local institutes, collects and transmits the reports and statistics of the schools to the Department of Public Instruction. Salary, \$1500.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. ASSESSOR. He is elected for three years and makes an assessment of the real estate and other property in the township, and reports the same to the county Commissioners, upon which all taxes are laid. He prepares each year a list of all the voters of the township, a copy of which he must place on the door of the building where the elections are held. His salary is \$2.00 per day for actual work done.

SUPERVISORS. They are elected for one year except where otherwise the law directs, their duties are the making and repairing the roads and bridges of the township. They fix and collect a road tax to pay the expenses of the same, they represent the township in its corporate body in all things except school matters. They receive from \$1 to \$2 per day for the time spent in work and 5 per cent for collecting the road tax.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS. Every year two school directors are chosen who serve for 3 years, making 6 directors in all, their duties are to provide school facilities for all the children of school age in the township between the age of 6 and 21 years, they build and care for the schoolhouses and grounds, employ the teachers, fix their salaries and the length of school term at not less than 7 months, adopt the books that are to be used and make rules for the government of the schools and supervise their work. They determine the school tax to be levied for school purposes, have the right to borrow money for erecting school buildings or purchasing grounds, they receive no pay for their services.

TAX COLLECTOR. He is elected every year and collects the state and county tax, his commission is from 2 to 5 per cent on all the money collected.

TOWN CLERK. He is elected for one year and serves as clerk to the supervisors, keep the township record and the record of stray animals. This officer has few if any duties to perform and is not deemed of much importance.

AUDITORS. One Auditor is elected every year to serve for three years, the three Auditors meet once a year and audit the accounts of the township officers, which they post in written or printed handbills, detailing the receipts and expenditures of the township officers in different parts of the township, they receive \$2.00 a day for each day of actual duty.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Each township elects two Justices of the Peace for terms of 5 yrs., commissioned by the governor, has jurisdiction anywhere within the county, issues warrants of arrest and for minor offences inflicts punishment by fine, rarely by imprisonment, generally he sends the case to court. For light crimes he may release the prisoner on bail until court, if he cannot get bail, he must await trial in jail, for grave crimes the justice must send the accused to jail, when he can only be released by the Judge through a writ of habeas corpus, suits for debts not exceeding \$300.00 may be brought before a justice of the peace and where his de-

cision involves not more than \$5.00 it is final, if more it can be appealed to court. Administers oaths or affirmations, acknowledges deeds and other papers, issues search warrants, authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, his pay is from fees paid by the parties interested and are fixed by law.

CONSTABLE. He is elected for three years, preserves the peace of the township, makes arrests upon warrants issued by the justice of the peace, takes persons to jail if committed by the justice, serves subpoenas upon witnesses, and summonses in civil suits. He makes searches of suspected premises for stolen goods, seizes and sells debtors property upon the justice's execution. He gives official notice by posters of township elections and four times a year is required to attend the court of Quarter Sessions and report violations of law of which he has any knowledge. He is paid by fees which are fixed by law.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER. He is elected for one year and has charge of the funds of the township and gives bail for the performance of his duties.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. CHIEF BURGESS. He is the executive officer of the borough, he enforces the ordinances of the Council, preserves the order and the peace of the borough. He may punish offenders by fine and short imprisonment, term is 3 years and is elected by the people of the borough.

COUNCIL. They are elected for three years, one third going out of office every year, they have control of the streets and sidewalks, of the nuisances, provide for the lighting of the streets, water for general use, for protection from fires, lays taxes for paying the borough expenses, may borrow money for borough improvements. The other officers are the school directors, constable, treasurer, supervisor and auditors whose duties are the same as those of the township.

CITY OFFICERS. MAYOR. The executive officer of a city is the Mayor, his duties are executive and judicial. The other officers the Aldermen, comptroller, assessors, collector of taxes, street commissioner, treasurer, solicitor, health officer, police, auditors, superintendent of schools, sometimes other officers.

A city is divided into wards of convenient size and the officers are similar to those of the township. The laws are called ordinances and are enacted by the select and common councils and signed by the mayor or if he has any objections to the same, he vetoes them. A city has a charter under which it operates.



CHAPTER XII.

Civil List.

Members of Congress from Lehigh county.

##—The figures at the end of each name represent in which congress he served: for example, Joseph Frey, 1827-1831. 20 and 21 mean that he was a member of the 20th and 21st congress.

Joseph Frey, 1827-1831.	20 and 21.	Thomas B. Cooper,* 1861	37.
Henry King, 1831-1835.	22 and 23.	John D. Stiles,† 1862-1865.	37 and 38.
Peter Newhard, 1839-1843	26 and 27.	“ “ “ 1867-1871.	41.
Jacob Erdman, 1845-1847.	29.	James S. Biery, 1873-1875.	43.
John Hornbeck,* 1847—	30.	Wm. H. Sowden, 1885-1889.	49 & 50.
Samuel Bridges,† 1847-1849.	30.	C. J. Erdman, 1893-1897.	53 and 54.
“ “ 1853-1855.	33.	*Died in office.	
“ “ 1877-1879.	45.	†Succeeded the Hon. John Hornbeck, dec'd.	
H. C. Longecker, 1859-1861.	36.	†Succeeded the Hon. Thos' B. Cooper, dec'd.	

State Senators from Lehigh county since 1812 to the present time.

##—Members under the first constitution, 1790, were elected for 8 years, under the constitution of 1838 for 3 years and under the constitution of 1874 for 4 years.

Henry Jarrett, 1813-1815.	1 term 2 yrs.	Jacob Schindel, 1858-1861.	1 term 3 yrs.
Joseph Frey, 1817-1821.	2 “ 4 “	Geo. B. Schall, 1864-1867.	1 “ 3 “
Henry King, 1825-1829.	2 “ 4 “	Edw. Albright, 1870-1876.	2 “ 6 “
W. C. Livingstone, 1831-3.	1 “ 2 “	Evan Holben, 1876-1882.	2 “ 6 “
John S. Gibbons, 1840-43.	1 “ 3 “	M. C. Henninger, 1882-94.*	3 “ 12 “
Jacob D. Boas, 1846-1849.	1 “ 3 “	Harry G. Stiles, 1894-1906.	3 “ 12 “
William Frey, 1852-1855.	1 “ 3 “		

Members of House of Representative from 1813 to 1901.

##—Under the Constitution of 1790 and 1838, the members were elected annually and under the Constitution of 1874 for two years.

Abraham Rinker, 1813-1817.	4 years.	Daniel Edgar, 1830.	1 year.
Philip Wint, 1813-1813.	4 “	Peter Kuepley, 1830-31-33.	3 “
Peter Newhard, 1817-1819.	2 “	Christian Pretz, 1831.	1 “
Wm. Fenstermacher, 1817-22.	5 “	John Weida, 1832-1833.	2 “
John J. Knauss, 1820-1822.	2 “	Jesse Grim, 1834.	1 “
Geo. Eisenhard, 1823.	1 “	Jacob Erdman, 1834-36-37.	3 “
Samuel Mayer, 1824.	1 “	Alexander Miller, 1835.	1 “
Peter Newhard, 1824-26-29.	3 “	William Stahr, 1835.	1 “
Jacob Dillinger, 1826-1828	2 “	Geo. Frederick, 1836-1842.	2 “
Geo. Miller, 1816-1828.	2 “	Martin Ritter, 1837-38-39.	3 “
W. C. Livingstone, 1829.	1 “	Benjamin Fegcl, 1839-40-41.	3 “

Peter Haas, 1840-11.	2	"	Boas Hausman,* 1872.	1	year.
Gee. S. Eisenhard, 1842.	1	"	Robert Steckel, 1872-1873.	2	"
Reuben Strauss, 1843-44-45.	3	"	James Kimmett, 1873-1874.	2	"
M. Jarrett, 1843.	1	"	George F. Gross, 1874-1876.	2	"
Jesse Samuels, 1845.	1	"	F. B. Heller, 1876-1878.	2	"
David Laury, 1846, 50, 51, 52, 53.	5	"	Ernest Nagel, 1876-1878.	2	"
Peter Bauman, 1846-1847.	2	"	Charles Foster, 1879-1880.	2	"
Samuel Marx, 1847-48-49.	3	"	Patric Boyle, 1880-1882.	2	"
Robert Klotz, 1848-1849.	2	"	Amandas Sieger, 1880-1882.	2	"
James S. Reese, 1854-1855.	2	"	W. B. Erdman, 1880-1882.	2	"
Joshua Frey, 1854-1855.	2	"	Hugh Crilly, 1884-1886.	4	"
Herman Rupp, 1856-1857.	2	"	M. B. Harwick, 1884-1888.	4	"
Tilghman Good, 1858-1860.	2	"	M. R. Schaffer, 1884-1886.	4	"
Samuel Balliett, 1858-1860.	2	"	D. D. Roper, 1886-1888.	4	"
Samuel J. Kistler, 1850-61.	2	"	Jeremiah Roth, 1886-1892 1898-1900.	8	"
W. C. Lichtenwalner, 1860-1.	2	"	H. C. Wagner, 1888-1890.	4	"
Samuel Camp, 1862-1863.	2	"	M. N. Bernhard, 1890-1894.	4	"
Nelson Weiser, 1863-1864 1865.	3	"	Alvin Kern, 1894-1896.	1	"
James F. Kline, 1864-1864 1865.	3	"	Johu H. Pascoe, 1892-1893.	2	"
John H. Fogel, 1866-1867 1868-1874.	4	"	Joseph C. Rupp, 1892-1896.	1	"
Daniel Creitz, 1867-1868 1869.	3	"	M. J. Lennon, 1890-1894.	1	"
Adam Woolever, 1869-1870 1871.	3	"	Perry Wannennmacher, 1891 1895.	2	"
Herman Fetter, 1870-1871.	2	"	M. J. Kramlich, 1896-1898.	1	"
			Jonas Moyer, 1898-1900.	4	"
			Joseph W. Mayne, 1900.	2	"
			*Died in office.		

Judges from 1812 to 1901.

Robert Porter, 1812-1831.	22	years.
Garrick Mallory 1831-1836.	5	"
John Banks, 1836-1847.	11	"
J. Pringle Jones, 1847-1851.	4	"
Washington McCarty, 1851-56.	5	"
Henry D. Maxwell, 1856-1857.	1	"
John K. Findlay, 1857-1862.	5	"
John W. Maynard, 1862-1867.	5	"
J. Pringle Jones, 1867-1868	1	"
A. B. Longaker, 1868-1878.	10	"
Edward Harvey, 1878-1879	1	"
Edwin Albright 1879—		

Associate Judges from 1812 to 1874.

John Fogel, 1815-1823.	8	years.
Jacob Stein, 1823-1838.	16	"
John F. Rufe, 1838-1839.	1	"
Joseph Saeger, 1839-1840.	1	"
Peter Haas, 1840-1843. 1848-1849, 1851-1852.	5	"
Jacob Dillinger, 1843-1848. 1852-1855.	5	"
John F. Rufe, 1849-1851.	2	"
Charles Keck, 1855-1856.	1	"
willoughby Fogel, 1856-1866.	10	"
Joshua Stahler, 1856-1866.	10	years

James Frey, 1866-1871		Reuben Guth, 1866-1867.	1 year
1871-1864.	8 years	S. J. Kistler, 1868-1871.	3 "
Jacob Erdman, 1866-1868.	2 "	David Laury, 1868-1878.	8 "

45*The office of Associate Judges was abolished by the Constitution of 1871.

County Superintendents of Public Schools.

From 1854 to 1901. Term, 3 years.

Charles W. Cooper, 1854-55.	1 year	Jacob Ross, 1862-63.	1 year
Tilghman Good, 1855-57.	2 "	E. J. Young, 1863-72.	7 "
H. H. Schwartz, 1857-60.	3 "	J. O. Knanss, 1872-93.	21 "
Tilghman Good, 1860-62.	2 "	Alvin Rupp, 1893—	

46*Salary from 1854 to 63, \$500, 63 to 66, \$600, 66 to 69, \$1000, 69 to 93, \$1300, and 93 to— \$1500 per year

City Superintendents of Schools of Allentown.

From 1868 to 1901. Term, 3 years.

R. K. Buehrle, 1868-78.	10 years	L. B. Landis, 1881-93.	12 years
George Deeh, 1878-81	3 "	F. D. Raub, 1893—	

47*Salary 1868, \$400. From 1893 to— \$1500.

County Officers.

Sheriff.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

The Sheriffs were appointed until 1830, when the office became elective.

Peter Hauck.

George Klotz.

Anthony Musick.

Charles L. Hutter.

Abraham Rinker.*

Daniel Mertz.

Jacob Hagenbuch.

Jonatha D. Mecker.

George Wetherholt.

David Stein.

Charles Ihrie.

Joseph F. Newhard.

Nathan Weiler.

Henry Smith.

Charles B. Haines.

Herman M. Fetter.

Jacob Holben.

John P. Miller.

Owen W. Faust.

Edwin Zimmerman.

Thomas B. Morgan.

George Bower.

Charles B. Maberry.

Frank Rabenold.

Frank Bower.

Frank C. H. Schwoyer.

Wayne Bitting.

served two terms.

Prothonotaries.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

John Mulhollen.

Henry Wilson.

Christian Beitel.

Charles L. Hutter.

Daniel Kreamer.

E. W. Hutter.

Charles Craig.

Jacob Dillinger.

Jesse Samuels.

Daniel Mertz.

Nathan Miller.

Francis E Samuels.

James Lackey.

Isaiah Rebrig.

Jacob S. Dillinger.

Henry Saylor.

Henry Wagner.

Tilghman D. Frey.

James Hausman.

Edwin Stein.

Rufus E. Erdman.

William H. Snyder.

John F. Stein.

Recorder of Deeds.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

Leonard Nagel.

George Marx.

James Hall.

John Wilson.

William Boas.

✓ A. Gangewere.

George Stein.

Nathan German.

Charles Gross.

Benjamin Krauss.

George S. Gross.

Joseph Saeger.

Jonathan Trexler.

Silas Camp.

John F. Seiberling.

Edwin Breder.
Dallas Dillinger.
Joseph C. Rupp.
Henry J. Gackenbach.
Morris Stephens.
E. R. Benner.
W. Mattias Ritter.

Register of Wills.
From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

Leonard Nagel.
George Marx.
James Hall.
John Wilson.
William Boas.
Samuel Marx.
Tilghman Good.
Edward Beck.
Joshua Stahler.
Samuel Colver.
Jacob Slemmer.
S. R. Engelman.
E. R. Newhard.
Henry German.
E. B. Horlacher.
Tilghman F. Keck.
Obadiah Peiffer.
James B. Smith.
Henry Heilman.
Franklin Weaver.
H. F. Longecker.

Clerks of Court of
Quarter Sessions.
From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

John Mulhollen.
Henry Wilson.
Christian F. Beitel.
Fred. Hyneman.
Henry Jarrett.
Jacob Dillinger.
Henry W. Knipe.
Charles S. Busch.
W. Selfridge.

John D. Lawall.
Nathan Metzger.
James Mickley.
Boas Hausman.
George W. Hertzels.
J. E. Zimmerman.
A. L. Ruhe.
Joseph Hunter.
F. J. Newhard.
John P. Goundie.
James H. Crader.
Allen W. Haines.
Nathan E. Worman.
E. L. Newhard.
Francis Kreitz.
Oscar P. Werley.

Clerks of Orphan's
Court.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

John Mulhollen.
Henry Wilson.
Christian F. Beitel.
Fred. Hyneman.
Henry Jarrett.
Jacob Dillinger.
Henry W. Knipe.
Charles S. Busch.
W. Selfridge.
John D. Lawall.
Nathan Metzgar.
James Mickley.
Boas Hausman.
George W. Hertzels.
J. E. Zimmerman.
A. L. Ruhe.
Francis Weiss.
John Van Billiard.
Henry W. Mohr.
Charles B. Klein.
W. R. Klein.
L. S. Lenhart.
Franklin Hartman.
Martin Klingler.

Albert O. Strauss.

Coroners.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

Peter Dorney.
Peter Newhard.
Henry Weaver.
Daniel Mertz.
Andrew Knauss.
Benjamin Fogel.
Jacob Schantz.
Peter Miller.
Daniel Klein.
Charles Foster.
Jacob Marx.
Solomon Gangewere.
John Eisenhard.
Charles Troxell.
John Erdman.
Jacob Mayer.
Joshua Stahler.
Owen Saeger.
Owen Faust.
Edwin G. Martin.
Ephraim Yohe.
James Busch.
William H. Romig.
Americus V. Mosser.
John Osman.
Isreal Troxell.
Thomas F. Martin.
W. S. Berlin.
Howard Kramer.
Alfred J. Yost.
James Goheen.

Treasurers.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

John Fogel.
Charles L. Hutter.
Henry Weaver.
Jacob C. Newhard.
Charles Saeger.
Abraham Gangewere.

Michael Eberhard.
 John J. Krauss.
 George Haberacker.
 George Rhoads.
 Jacob D. Boas.
 William H. Blumer.
 Tilghman H. Martin.
 Joshua House.
 Charles H. Martin.
 Ephraim Yohe.
 Aaron Troxell.
 Jacob Fisher.
 Thomas Steckel.
 William Reimer.
 Reuben Engelman.
 David Schaadt.
 J. Franklin Reichard.
 Simon Moyer.
 Daniel Bittner.
 Peter Heller.
 Peter Hendricks.
 Charles Keck.
 John J. Trexler.
 George Kuhl.
 Tilghman Buskirk.
 Daniel Wannemaker.
 John J. Schaadt.
 John R. Gossler.
 James M. Sechler.
 Sylvester Hartman.

Surveyors.

From 1814 to 1901. Term
3 years.

George Eisenhard.
 Andrew K. Witman.
 John Scherer.
 Jonas Haas.
 Willoughby Fogel.
 John Lawall.
 Solomon Fogel.
 Jesse Samuels.
 Tobias Kessler.
 Francis Weiss.
 George Blank.

Commissioners.

From 1812 to 1901. Term
3 years.

William Fenstermacher.
 Abraham Greisheimer.
 John Yeakel.
 Philip Kleckner.
 Jacob Newhard.
 Jacob Schaffer.
 John Yeakel.
 John Billig.
 John Spagenberg.
 John Wannemaker.
 Abraham Schaffer.
 Solomon Gangewere.
 Peter Marx.
 Conrad Knerr.
 John Bogert.
 John Rinker.
 John Greenewald.
 Joshua Frey.
 Henry Pares.
 Jacob Ward.
 Casper Petes.
 Jacob Schwent.
 William Eckert.
 J. Smidt.
 Solomon Greisheimer.
 Martin Ritter.
 John Scherer.
 Jacob Derr.
 Henry Leh.
 Philip Pierson.
 Timothy Weiss.
 John Yost.
 Daniel Stahler.
 Peter Romig.
 Charles Foster.
 Samuel Camp.
 John Lichtenwalner.
 Benjamin Breinig.
 Samuel Knauss.
 Peter Engelman.
 Daniel Hausman.

Joseph Miller.
 John Weber.
 Samuel Sieger.
 John Erdman.
 Gideon Marks.
 Levi Dornblaser.
 John Peter.
 Paul Balliett.
 George Naimeyer.
 Daniel Bittner.
 William Gabel.
 Joseph Newhard.
 Reuben Danner.
 Jonas Hollenbach.
 Daniel Focht.
 Thomas Jacoby.
 Henry Pearson.
 Stephen Kern.
 John Strauss.
 Hiram Balliett.
 Jacob A. Leiby.
 Jesse Solliday.
 Daniel Lauer.*
 Alexander Singmaster.*
 Alexander McKee.
 David L. Barner.
 Jonathan Barrall.
 Thomas Casey.
 George K. Carl.
 William F. Schmoyer.
 John Hottenstein.
 Charles F. Hartzell.
 W. B. Moyer.
 W. Stephen Knauss.
 Daniel Schwoyer.
 Daniel Weiser.
 John L. Schreiber.
 Wayne Holben.
 Cornelius Acker.
 Harrison Bortz.
 Phaon Diehl.
 James F. Jordan.
 Milton Kurtz.
 Stephen Neumoyer.

Richard Klotz.
Edward B. Neff.
George F. Schlicher.
William Brown.
Joseph P. Snyder.

Clerks of County

Commissioners.

From 1813 to 1901. Term
3 years.

George Rhoads.
John Knecht.
George Rhoads.
James Hall.
Josiah Rhoads.
Abraham Ziegenfuss.
Jesse Line.

Edward Beck.
Godfrey Peters.
Lewis M. Engelman.
Victor Barner.
Henry C. Wagner.
Henry W. Fusselman.

Auditors.

From 1813 to 1901. Term
3 years.

George Eisenhard.
John Spangenberg.
John Weiss.
Henry Weber.
George Eisenhard.
J. Geiger.
John Stein.
John Wilson.
Sammuel Moyer.
James Hall.
George Breinig.
Jacob Dillinger.
Andreas Schifferstein.
John Marx.
H. W. Kneiss.
Peter Kneppen.
Benjamin Fogel.
H. W. Kneiss.
Jacob C. Kistler.

Henry Guth Jr.
Joseph Frey Jr.
Daniel Fried.
Jacob Moser.
Charlee C. Buroch.
David Follweiler.
John Ritter.
George Miller.
Benjamin Breinig.
John D. Lawall.
Nothan Miller.
Charles Ritter.
Nathan German
Herman Rupp.
Paul Balliett.
Charles L. Newhard.
John H. Clifton.
George Blank.
Jonas Haas.
Hiram Schwartz.
Franklin J. Ritter.
Eli J. Saeger.
Samuel J. Kistler.
John R. Schall.
Daniel H. Creitz.
Robert Yost.
W. J. Hoxworth.*
Charles Foster.
Joel Stettler.
Owen Schaadt.
George Blank*
Daniel Clader.
Abraham Ziegenfuss.
Jacob Lichty.
Wilson P. Reidy.
Solomon F. Rupp.
J. Winslow Wood.
Franklin Harwick.
Franklin D. Acker.
Alvin Diefenderfer.
Frank J. Peter.
George N. Kramer.
Jacob S. Reminger.
Astor S. Supper.

Morris Schmidt.
Henry Kelchner.
Alexander J. Zellner.
H. C. Kleckner.
Clinton O. Fogel.
Charles S. Shimer.
Enwin Heilman.
Frank Brinker.
Milton Schantz.
Frank Faust.*
Charles H. Kramlich.
Franklin L. Roth.
William H. Knauss.*
Thomas P. Roth.
Alexander Fatzinger.
R. H. Heil.

Served two terms

District Attorneys.

From 1846 to 1901. Term
3 years.

R. E. Wright.
C. M. Runk.
H. C. Longecker.
John D. Stiles.
William S. Marx.
George B. Schall.
Adam Woolever.
Edwin Albright.
Thomas B. Metzgar.
William H. Sowden.
C. J. Erdman.
M. C. Henninger.
Artur Dewalt.
J. M. Wright.
Marcus C. L. Kline.
James L. Schaadt.
John L. Schwartz.
Clinton A. Groman

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The early justices of the peace, prior to 1804 were the following. Andrew Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1784. Frederick Laubach, District of Upper Milford township, 1784. Peter Rhoads, District of Northampton and Salisbury townships, 1784. George Breinig, District of Macungie and Weissenberg townships, 1786. Jacob Horner, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1787. Ludwig Stahler, District of Upper Milford township, 1788. Peter Kohler, District of Whitehall township, 1791. James Gill, District of Upper Milford township, 1791. Nicholas Sieger, District of Whitehall township, 1794. Abraham Bachman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1794. John Shimer, District of Upper Milford township, 1795. Henry Kooker, District of Upper Saucon township, 1795. Charles Deschler, District of Salisbury township, 1797. Henry Jarrett, District of Macungie and Weissenberg townships, 1798. Leonard Nagel, District of Salisbury township, 1798. John Van Buskirk, District of Macungie and Weissenberg townships, 1799. Conrad Wetzel, District of Upper Milford township, 1799. Henry Haas, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1801. Ambrose Stahler, District of Upper Milford and Upper Saucon townships, 1802.

That part which comprise of what is now Lehigh county was redivided into new districts in 1804, and were numbered and called as follows: District number 4, comprising Nazareth, Bethlehem and Hanover and the justices were from 1804 to 1809, Adam Daniel, George Brader and Jacob Sweishaupt and from 1809 to 1812 was Matthias Gross. District number 7, comprised Salisbury and Whitehall townships, the justice from 1804 to 1812, was George Yundt. District number 8, comprised Macungie and Upper Milford townships and the justices from 1804 to 1808, were John Schuler, Anthony Stahler and Jeremiah Trexler, and from 1808 to 1812, Jacob Klen. District number 10, comprised Heidelberg and Lowhill townships and the justice from 1804 to 1812, was William Fenstermacher, District number 11, the justices from 1804 to 1812 were Daniel Saeger and John Weiss, and comprised Lynn and Weissenberg townships.

Divided again in 1812 into new districts as follows; 1st district, comprising Northampton, Salisbury and Whitehall townships and the justices were Leonard Nagel, Peter Gross, Nicholas Sieger, Charles Deschler 1812, Jacob Diehl and Anthony Murich 1813. 2nd district, comprising Hanover township, the justice was C. F. Beitel, 1812. 3rd district, composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill, the justice was Conrad German, 1812. 4th district, composed of Macungie and Upper Milford townships and the justices were John Fogel, 1812 and Lorentz Stahler, 1813. 5th district, composed of Lynn and Weissenberg townships, the justice was Peter Haas, 1811. 6th district, composed of Macungie and Lowhill townships, the justice was Henry Haas, 1811.

CHAPTER XIII.

List of Soldiers Furnished by Lehigh County.

WAR RECORD. Lehigh county, during the Revolutionary war furnished its quota of men to the Revolutionary army, and during the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, 1846-1848, the same martial spirit prevailed as in the Revolutionary war. And when the Great Civil war of 1861 and 1865 broke out the young men were just as eager for the fray as were their forefathers, and Lehigh county sent forth her full quota of men and who crowned themselves with honor and glory and many laid down their lives on many a hard fought field that the nation might live. And the same spirit prevailed in the Hispanian American war, 1898, when her sons went forth with the same alacrity as the boys of 1861 did.

During the Civil war Pennsylvania furnished 387,284 men, of which Lehigh county furnished 2851 men.

French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

George Wolf *
Abraham Rinker †
Philip Koogler
Peter Miller
Jacob Wolf
Simon Lagundacker
Georoe Nicholas
David Deschler
Abraham Savitz
George Lauer
George S. Schnell
Michael Rothdrock
Leonard Abel
Tobias Dittes
Lorentz Hauk
Simon Bremer
John M. Derr
Peter Roth
Frank Kiefler
Jacob Mohr
Martin Frederick

John Schreck.
Daniel Nuppenmacher
Peter Schwab.
Frederick Schachler.
25 men.
* Captain. † Lieutenant.

Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.

1st Company, 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Arthur St. Clair, Commander.

Thomas Craig *
Rudolph Bumer*
Andrew Kachline †
Isaac Dunn †
John Craig †
James Armstrong †
Thomas Park
Abraham Dull
Robert Marshall
Peter Smith
Abraham Horn
Christian Shous

John Cary
John McMichael
John Minor
George Gangwere
Stephen Fuller
Peter Byle
Henry Powleson
Robert Schearer
James Sweeney
Samuel Mann
John Acker
Anthony Assur
Jacob Byle
Peter Bowerman
John Boyer
Adam Branthuwer
Jacob Davenport
John Davis
Thomas Dobbs
Evan Evans
Daniel Foulk
Samuel Grimes
Leonard Hau
William Hirkie

Frederick Horn
 George Huntsman
 Nicholas Kautzman
 George Kulms
 Leonard Labar
 John Mann
 Lawrence Mann
 Conrad Menges
 John Mock
 Leonard Nagel
 George Phass
 Stephen Prang
 Conrad Rusareh
 Jonathan Richard
 Timothy Roger
 Josiah Crane
 Butler Crist
 Alexander Cunningham
 Peter Daily
 John Darling
 David Darling
 Evan Davis
 Daniel Diehl
 John Docker
 Peter Fleek
 Henry Freedley
 Philip Groob
 John Hindman
 Ludwig Hoffman
 John Hubler
 Jost Martin
 Charles King
 Michael Kuhns
 Melchior Labar
 Christian Miller
 Matthias Miller
 David Minton
 Robert Morey
 Samuel Ney
 Jacob Powells
 Thomas Ramsay
 Daniel Reyley
 Abraham Rinker
 Thomas Schaffer

John Scheerer
 Peter Smith
 Peter Standley
 George Sterner
 Robert Wilson
 John Shannon
 Philip Smith
 David Stinson
 James Thompson
 Jacob Weiss
 Felty Yeisley

91 men.

Baxter's Battalion.

John Arndt *
 Peter Kichline †
 Robert Scott
 Jacob Kichline
 Daniel Lewis
 John McFerren
 Jacob Wagner
 Henry Wolf
 Henry Fatzinger
 Daniel Sehler —
 Benjamin Depui
 Henry Unangst
 James Ferrill
 George Essig
 Valentine Yent
 Jacob Miller
 Andrew Hejster
 Thomas Seybert
 Joseph Stout
 Martin Derr
 Matthias Steittinger
 Philip Arndt
 Elijah Crawford
 Peter Richter
 John Middigh
 Robert Lyle
 Samuel McCracken
 Michael Kehler
 Isaac Shoemaker
 Christian Stout

Alexander Sylleman
 Adam Yohe
 Conrad Smith
 John Kestler
 James Symonton
 Michael Kress
 Andrew Kiefer
 John Dufford
 Jacob Weidknecht
 George Frey
 Henry Bush
 Peter Bush
 Peter Blyer
 Peter Lehr
 Peter Fress
 Abraham Peter
 Laurence Erb
 Isaac Shimer
 Henry Althouse
 Christian Rodt
 John Ross
 John Bush
 Paul Reiser
 Isaac Berlin
 Jacob Engler
 Joseph Keller
 Fred Wilhelm
 Frederick Wagner
 Henry Fretz
 Henry Stramp
 Christian Harpel
 Henry Weidknecht
 Adam Weidknecht
 George Edinger
 Peter Kern
 Anthony Frutehy
 Philip Bosh
 Barnett Miller
 John Harpel
 Joseph Martin
 John Arndt
 John Wolf
 James Hynshaw
 Jacob Andrews

Conrad Bittenbender.
 John Shuck.
 Frederick Rieger.
 Lewis Collins.
 William Warrand.
 Henry Wolf, Sr.
 Samuel Correy.
 Henry Bush, Jr.
 Isaac Koon.
 Joseph Minim.
 Jacob Transfeeter.
 Adam Bortz-
 Jacob Kreidler.
 Jacob Chase.

88 men.

*Captain. † 1st Lieutenant:
 ‡ 2nd Lieutenant.

Total number of men
 furnished during the Rev-
 olutionary War. 180.

War of 1812.

5th Company, 2nd Light
 Infantry.

John Ruhe.*
 Jacob Blumer.†
 S. Fatzinger.
 William Miller.
 William Dobbins.
 George Kauffman.
 Isaac Gangwere.
 John Mohr.
 Daniel Schwander.
 John Miller.
 Andrew Keiper.
 John Klotz.
 Charles A. Ruhe.
 George Haveracher.
 Peter Biery.
 Peter Keiper.
 Jacob Mickley.
 Daniel Keiper.
 Barthold Balliett
 Jacob Mohr.
 Jacob Houck,
 Charles L. Hutter.

John Wilson.
 Benjamin Raser.
 John Stettler.
 Christian Seip.
 Peter Keichline.
 Leonard Nagel.
 William Weaver.
 John Weal.
 David Houck.
 Henry Stattler.
 Henry Ebner.
 Adam Gudeknecht.
 David Huber.
 William Keiper.
 George Mertz.
 Matthias Schwenk.
 Jacob Seip.
 John Good.
 Samuel Horn
 Abraham Derr
 Andrew Klotz
 William Keichline
 George Spinner
 Jacob Gossler
 Charles Weaver
 Henry Gross
 William Ginkinger
 Henry Reichard
 John Wagner
 John Reep

58 men.

1st Company of Riflemen
 Pennsylvania Militia.

Abraham Gangwere*
 Daniel Moyer†
 Jacob Newhard‡
 Jacob Stein
 John Dull
 Daniel Quier
 Jacob Quier
 Joseph Long
 Joseph Nagel
 Daniel Quear
 Daniel C. Daniel

Jacob Schwenk
 Daniel Keik
 Joseph Keider
 Solomon Brobst
 Abraham Moyer
 James Yundt
 Benjamin Shoemaker
 Daniel Hillman
 James Kinkinger
 Peter Hoff
 Henry Brobst
 Henry Amheiser
 George Floats
 George Kentz
 Adam Keller
 Pitkin Minor
 Abraham Beidelman
 Abraham Keiper
 Daniel Bickel
 Jacob Keiper
 John Boyer
 Joseph Rose
 John Frain
 Nicholas Moyer
 Daniel Rhoads
 George Litzenger
 Philip Kuntz
 Charles Hauer
 Peter Hoffman
 Henry Hartman
 George Fisher
 Henry Good
 Jacob Long
 Matthias Eline
 Peter Laudenschlager
 George Henry
 David Huberstine
 Gottlieb Foght
 Thomas Gangwere
 Henry Acker
 Sacob Shivry
 William Shriver
 Gabriel Woodring
 John Flexer

James Hamor
 John Miller
 Jacob Fraack
 John Schantz
 John Guishler
 George Hill
 Michael Freyman
 Solomon Rownholl
 Adam Highleager
 Frederick Heller
 Peter Minnich
 Henry Rice
 George Breder
 Isreal Troxell
 John Caldwell
 Henry Fatzinger
 John Ehrhard
 Henry Hering
 Henry Kemmerer
 John Laudenschlager
 George Besh
 John Diehl
 John Besh
 Michael Good
 Jacob Reichenbach
 Michael Druckenmiller
 John Nerfer
 Jacob Nagel
 John Miller Jr.
 Cornelius Reinbolt
 William Schleifer
 Frederick Rider
 Peter Kuntz
 Henry Rish
 Penry Snyder
 George Herner
 Peter Seip
 Peter Ebenrider
 Jacob Koch
 Jacob Erich
 Elias Kiefer
 Jacob Hower
 Jonathan Ott
 John Flower

Jacob Mushlitz
 Michael Sentel
 Philip Nagel
 Conrod Well
 Jacob Hillegass
 Henry Schantz
 George Wetzell
 John Snyder
 Michael Poe
 George Lehr
 Conrod Rau,
 Abraham Luckenbach
 Jacob Schantz
 Jeremiah Heller
 Solomon Good

115 men.

18th Section of Riflemen.

Abraham Rinker,*
 Peter Knauss
 Peter Lehr
 Jacob Marek
 John Strauss
 John Shiffert
 George Nunnemaker
 Conrad Stahl
 John Keck
 Ferdinand Weodring
 Henry Bower
 Daniel Siegfried
 Henry Hartzel
 George Mayer
 Adam Smith
 Jacob Hartzel
 John Reinbold
 Solomon Lucas
 George Strauss
 Jacob Yohe
 Christian Deily
 Adam Hartzel
 Peter Steinberger
 Conrad Kerschner
 Charles Dull
 Solomon Kleckner
 John Whiteman

Michael Shoudt
 Henry Nunenmaker
 David Keck
 Michael Lehr
 Adam Lehr
 Adam Mensch
 Andrew Hartzel
 Jonathan Diefenderfer
 Jacob Deily
 Nathaniel Yost
 Jacob Whiteman
 George Moritz
 Solomon Hartzell
 Jacob Gordon
 Adam Good
 George Horlacher
 Lewis Kunkel
 Jacob Beidelman
 Adam Hicker
 Michael Lower
 Henry Swander
 Daniel Fetzer
 George Schaffer
 John Billig
 Daniel Eschenbach
 George Bortz
 Frederick Newhard
 Jacob Steinberger
 Jonas Spangler
 Adam Sherer
 Jacob Bachman
 John Rau
 Peter Klotz
 John Ealer
 Peter Mensch
 Henry Frantz
 Peter Moll
 Peter Cook

65 men

Light Horse Company.
 Only partial list is given,
 as the muster roll has not
 been preserved.

Peter Ruch.*
 William Boas.†

Peter Good
James Seagus
Peter Troxell
Solomon Steckel
John Deichman
Peter Burkhalter
Michael Frack
John Swartz
Jacob Schreiber
Daniel Leisering
Peter Leisering

13 men

Captain Dornblaser's Co.
Not all the members of
the company were from
Lehigh county, but from
Northampton and Pike
counties.

John Dornblaser.*
John V. Bush.†
John Winters
David Smith
John Hartzel
Nicholas Teel
Samuel Stocker
Isaac Saylor
John Dietz
Peter Snyder
John Ostertack
Joseph Shaffer
Samuel Hoffert
Conrad Walter
David Stocker
Abraham Miller
Freeman Price
J. Hutmacher
Christian Wineland
Jacob Stocker
Jeremiah R. Holman
Andrew Nye
Daniel Miller
George Hahn
Peter Schick
Frederick Gerys
John Winner
Frederick Fenner

John W. Morrison
Jacob Hartzel
Henry Barrett
William Brady
Jonas Hockman
George Rape
John Ward
John Young
George Nolf
Jacob Bunstein
Adam Young
George Willower
Joseph Wimmer
Leonard Kehler
Daniel Kehler
John Staufer
Jacob Gangwere
Lawrence Nye
Joseph Steiner
Peter Hahn
George Myer
Jacob Keyser
Jacob Swartwood
Philip Fisher
John Crawford
David Shebherd
David Evans
John Barr
Leonard Kester
Obed Morris
Adam Barr
William Bureau
Samuel Smell
John Grover
George Serfass
Jacob Christman
John Mack
George Miller
James Brewer
Jacob Merwine
George Rinker
Alexander McGammon
John Faulk
Peter Jayne

Jacob Place
Frederick Horeman
Sylvester Kincaid
Anthony Vanetter
Robert Impson
Isaac Steel
John Beard
John Lowman
John Stine
Philip Keeter
Henry Miller
Cornelius Van Horn
Joseph Cooper
John Clark
Jacob Arndt
Conrad Ehrie
Henry Myer
Dewald Fisher
John Klinettrup
Thomas Pasty
John Schwenk
Christopher Smith
John Huston
Samuel Reese
Peter Strunk
Garrett Coolbaugh
Barnet Bunnel
Jehn Adams
Samuel Vandenmark
John Howe
William Vansickel
Levi Cortright
George Watson

107 men

* Captain. † Lieutenant.
‡ 2nd Lieutenant.
Number of men furnish-
ed during the war
of 1812. 353.

During the Mexican War of 1845 and 1848 not many volunteers went forth from our county, because mostly of them came from the Southern States on account of their nearness to the seat of war. Among those that went from Lehigh county was Henry C. Longecker who served as lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment under General Winfield Scott in his campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, taking part in all the battles leading to the capture of the city by Gen. Scott. Lieutenant Longecker, afterwards served as colonel of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861 and 1865 and acquitted himself with gallantry and honor.

THE CIVIL WAR 1861 and 1865.

Allen Guards. Three months' service. Mustered in April 18, 1864.

Thomas Yeager*
James M. Wilson†
Joseph T. Wilt†
John E. Webster
Solomon Goble
Daniel Kramer
Charles Dietrich
Milton H. Dunlap
Gideon Frederick
William G. Frame
James Geidner
John Houck
Joseph Hettinger
J. F. Wilt
William Wolf
Ignitz Cressor
Norman H. Cole
Henry W. Derr
William Early
Nathan R. Fuller
Edwin Gross
George F. Henry
Nathaniel Hillegass
George Hoxworth
Edwin M. Hittle
William Kress
Martin W. Leisenring
Edwin H. Miller
Charles A. Peiffer
William Ruhe
George W. Rhoads

Samuel Schenck
Charles A. Schiffert
Lewis G. Seip
John F. Uhler
Allen Wetherheld
William Wagner
Benneville Weyandt
David Jacob
George W. Keiper
Franklin Leh
Henry McNulty
Jonathan W. Bieber
Ernest Rothman
Jehn Romig
Henry Storeh
M. H. Sigman
Adolphus Scheidler
Ernville Scheidler
David Weiss
Joseph Weiss

51men

Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in April 20th 1861.

William Gougler*
E. P. Rhoads†
Benjamin C. Roth†
Edwin G. Mensch
Noah Trumbore
Mahlon Frick
Charles Mertz
Augustus Ebert
James Albright
Wellington J. Blank
Anthony Behler

Nelson Christ
Tilghman Dennis
Perry Egge
Abeile Heelman
Henry Fried
Henry Trumbore
Daniel C. Miller
Julius Benkert
Tilghman Albright
Henry A. Blumer
Daniel Bechtel
David Bergenstock
William Deth
John Eichel
William Ginginger
Henry Guth
William H. Gaumer
Jouas Heldt
Peter Huber
William Hillard
Charles Haines
David Hardner
Thomas Keck
Solomon Kramer
William Kleckner
Henry Keiper
Thomas Laubaeh
Tilghman Miller
Henry Mohr
William J. Moyer
John Nunnenmacher
Andrew Nagel
Peter Rimmel
Tilghman Ritz
Edward Rimmel

Richard M. Saeger
 Charles Schwenk
 James Stuber
 Franklin Trexler
 Walter Van Dyke
 Abaham Worman
 Franklin Wasser
 Willoughby Gaumer
 Oliver Hiskey
 William P. Harris
 Ellis Hammersley
 Martin Hackman
 Charles Hackman
 Henry Haldeman
 Lewis Koehler
 Franklin Keck
 Melchior Konald
 Alonzo Kuhns
 Benjamin Kleckner
 Zomes Leiser
 Henry Miller
 Charles Miller
 James McCrystal
 Daniel Nunnenmacher
 Jesse Ochs
 Edwin Roth
 Lewis Rehr
 James Seip
 Christian Stahley
 Joseph Steele
 Joseph Smith
 Henry Trexler
 George Wenner
 Henry Wagner

81 men

Company D, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in April 24th 1861. H. C. Longecker, Colonel, Wm. H. H. Hangen, Lieutenant Colonel.

G. D. Hand,*
 C. A. G. Keck,†
 Enoch Phillips,‡

William Semmer
 Morgan Richards
 Richard Wilson
 Granville Hangams
 William Miller
 Samuel Barrows
 Hugh Clement
 Richard Crogan
 Henry Detweiler
 Daniel Daniels
 James Elliott
 Benedict Fondran
 John Grate
 John Hopkins
 Francis Henry
 Robert Hammersley
 Joseph Jones
 John Kane
 Edwin Keiser
 Tilghman Leister
 Peter Leister
 William H. Meyers
 Charles H. Michael
 John McCloskey
 John McHecker
 Levi Stubler
 Tilghman Miller
 Charles Nolf, Jr.
 William Williams
 Henry Stresser
 Samuel Arthur
 William Baumeister
 Levi Craft
 Michael Cooney
 Isaac Davis
 Evan Edwards
 Henry Eckenberger
 John Graham
 William Hopkins
 James Hughes
 James Heththenson
 Jacob Hacker
 Edward Kramsic
 Lorentz Kick

William Keiser
 Samuel Lockwood
 Thomas Lewellyn
 John Morrison
 Lewis Mauley
 Cornelius McGee
 Joshua McHose
 John Patrick
 William Paul
 Wilson Rohn
 Joshua Schwab
 James R. Snyder
 William Schlosser
 Stephen Smith
 David A. Tomblor
 Charles Vonland
 Robert Williams
 Abraham Wolf
 William H. Pauley
 David Ruse
 Augustus Ritter
 William T. Snyder
 William H. Sattenfuss
 Samuel Smith
 Henry Steinberger
 James Vansyschell
 Frank H. Wilson
 William Werley
 Francis Xander
 James Young

89 men

Company G., 46th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Three years service. Mustered in Aug. 17th 1861.

Lewis Arnold*
 W. R. Thomas†
 Joseph Matchette
 Robert Wilson
 Daniel Davis
 Morgan Edwards
 John Moore
 Robert E. Williams
 Hugh Lyons

Wallace Price
 John Leo
 David Bachman
 Alexander Donegle
 Andrew Sinly
 George Hassen
 James McQuillen
 Isaac Davis
 Edward Cramsie
 William McMonagle
 John Patrick
 John J. Davis
 John H. Price
 Daniel Desmond
 John McQuillen
 Daniel Dyer
 John Cannon
 Philip Hill
 John Kilpatrick
 James McLaughlin
 Patrick Reily
 W. S. Thompson
 Patrick Sullivan
 Philip Gallagher
 James Adams
 Condy Patrick
 Edward Mullen
 H. W. Ehret
 Jeremiah Keef
 Solomon J. Rowe
 William McGonegle
 John Brown
 William Pritchard
 David McCandless
 John A. Richards
 Frank Ward
 John Blair
 Thomas Mooney
 James McCracken
 John Reed
 Samuel Zellner
 John McFadden
 Benjamin Beidelman
 Thomas McMurtrie

Elias Beidelman
 James McCollan
 John McMurtrie
 Edward Rogers

57 men

47th Regiment, Pennsylvanin Volunteers. Three years service. Mustered in from August 17th to September 20th 1861. Colonel, T. H. Good, Lieutenant Colonel, C. W. Abbott, Majors, Wm. Causler, Levi Stuber, J. W. Fuller, W. H. R. Hagen, James Van Dyke, Francis Z. Heebner, W. H. Ginkinger.

Company, B.

E. P. Rhoads⁵⁸
 H. A. Haltemann
 Allen G. Balliett
 William H. Kleckner
 Thomas F. Gourwine
 T. Bergenstock
 Charles E. Miller
 Edwin G. Minnich
 R. A. Hillard
 Allen Gaumer
 John Heuck
 Franklin Fatzinger
 Oliver Hickey
 Matthew R. Tuller
 John Eisenhard
 Charles H. Knauss
 T. Reinsmith
 Harrison Geiger
 Allen J. Reinhard
 Francis H. Strachley
 John A. Darrohn
 Thomas Miller
 Francis Xander
 Henry Strominger
 Alfred Eisenbrown
 G. Assenheimer
 John Apple
 William Bieher
 Jacob Bast

Frederick Bohlen
 Henry Beltz
 H. Bergenstock
 G. Chamberlain
 Ephraim Clader
 John Dinger
 Solon on Diehl
 Perry Eggge
 Peter Ferber
 George Funk
 Evan Geidner
 John Graver
 Charles Bachman
 Henry H. Kramer
 Daniel G. Gehrhard
 Valentine Fisher
 George J. Weiss
 Henry Storch
 Henry A. Schwartz
 Lewis H. Scip
 Aaron Fink
 Jesse Remmel
 James Hamilton
 Adam Garrett
 John D. Albright
 Cornelius Acker
 Jacob Apple
 H. Bergenstock
 Alexander Blumer
 Lewis H. Brong
 Josiah Braden
 James Barry
 Thomas Cope
 George Deal
 Joseph Danohn
 Ambrose Detrick
 John Flemming
 John Fries
 Edwin Fink
 William Geist
 William Gangwere
 W. H. Ginkinger
 Daniel E. Hettle
 John Horn

Joseph Honsman
 Alvin J. Hartzell
 Peter H. Haltzman
 William H. Hilliard
 James A. Jackson
 Thomas James
 Allen L. Kramer
 Levi Kuerr
 Howard King
 William Kern
 Leander Labar
 Josiah R. Lentz
 John D. Lansteren
 Samuel Lutz
 George Mennig
 Dennis Miller
 Henry Miller
 Luther Mennig
 Philip Metzgar
 Conrad Meirknecht
 George Nunnenmacher
 Andrew Osmin
 Henry Pauley
 Edwin Pammer
 George Reichard
 Christian Reinhard
 Allen P. Rhoads
 Ernest Ruttman
 Nathan George
 Franklin Hiskey
 Thad. Heckworth
 William H. Hillard
 Francis Z. Hubner
 Levenas Hedrick
 George Jacob
 John Johnson
 John King
 Henry Knauss
 Henry Kramer
 Phaon Kein
 Alonzo Labar
 Martin Leisenring
 James F. Liegen
 James Lutz

Charles Labold
 Albert Miller
 Barnett Morgan
 Levi Martin
 Joseph Mentz
 Charles A. Martin
 John T. Nixon
 Allen Newhard
 Charles Pfeiffer
 Obidiah Pfeiffer
 Tilghman Ritz
 Peter Rummel
 Edwin Rummel
 George Rich
 Samuel S. Rogers
 J. D. Rabenold
 Edwin Reichard
 Franklin Rhoads
 George Shaneberger
 John E. Shaffer
 Isaac N. Smith
 Benjamin Smith
 William Smiley
 Casper Schreiner
 Aaron Serfass
 Charles Siegfried
 William Stuber
 August C. Scherer
 Charles Swenk
 Joseph Smith
 Charles Savity
 Allen W. Trexler
 James Tice
 Oliver Van Billard
 Charles Wagner
 William J. Weiss
 John Wieand
 Abraham Wolf
 Dallas Xander
 Joseph Young
 Henry Reinhard
 Joseph Repshar
 Haldeman Raymond
 John Seislove

W. H. Smith
 Barclay Smith
 Franklin B. Smith
 Charles Studley
 Hiram Schaffler
 Franklin Sieger
 James Springer
 Francis Stuber
 John Schimpf
 George Smith
 Thomas Steffen
 David Steffen
 Charles Trexler
 Christian Ungerer
 Martin Van Billard
 Nelson Wilhelm
 Harrison Wieand
 William Wieand
 Benjamin Wieand
 Franklin Young
 Daniel Young

190 men

Company F. From Cat-
 asauqua.

Henry S. Hart*
 Edwin Gilbert†
 George W. Fuller‡
 Henry H. Bush
 Thomas F. Lambert
 Richard H. Schwab
 John L. Jones
 Albert H. McHoe
 James W. Fuller
 Benjamin F. Bush
 F. Longenhagen
 Spencer Tettemer
 Martin O'Brien
 Walter Moyer
 James E. Patterson
 Joseph H. Schwab
 Franklin Arnold
 David Tomblor
 Peter Andreas
 David A. Akroth

Henry Buss
 Philip Bohner
 Stephen Beers
 Godfrey Betz
 Alfred Biege
 P. Bartholomew
 Charles Buss
 W. H. Bartholomew
 Augustus Eagle
 James Tait
 Joseph J. Lilly
 John W. Heberling
 William H. Glace
 William H. Funk
 Preston M. Rohn
 Joseph H. Walk
 Geo. H. Longenhagen
 Robert Cunningham
 James M. Bush
 Augustus F. Eberhard
 W. H. Van Dyke
 James Ritter
 Simon P. Kiefer
 David Andrews
 George Armsberg
 Hiram Beidleman
 William Barnhart
 Abraham Bauder
 Faustin Boyer
 E. Bartholomew
 Ernest Bender
 William Clader
 John Curran
 William Christ
 Frederick Coulter
 Samuel Dankel
 Frederick Engel
 Augustus Engel
 Henry Falk
 George W. Frame
 Orlando Fuller
 David A. Frey
 John Guth
 Thomas B. Glick

Addison R. Geho
 Joseph Gross
 William H. Hallenbach
 Joseph Hessler
 Joseph Heckman
 Henry Hummel
 Joseph Hunsicker
 L. Hultzheiser
 Edwin Haldeman
 James Johnson
 Abraham Jassum
 Isaac C. Jacoby
 Philip King
 George Kline
 William Kuntz
 Owen Kern
 John C. Collins
 John H. Crotto
 Michael Deibert
 William Ebert
 Joseph Ebertz
 William Eisenhard
 Martin C. Frey
 Frederick Fisher
 William H. Fried
 Amandas Fritz
 Joseph Geiger
 Preston Gettys
 Rainy Grader
 Isaac Jacoby
 William Jordan
 Edwin Jassum
 William H. Jackson
 George Kerchner
 Reuben Klein
 Nicholas Kuhns
 George King
 Charles King
 J. K. Longenhagen
 Peter S. Levan
 John Lucky
 Emery Lindster
 James Lilly
 Franklin Laubach

Franklin Mensch
 Sydney J. Miller
 V. Minsenberger
 Peter Moser
 Joel Michael
 Daniel Newhard
 John O'Brien
 Edward Rensheimer
 Francis Roth
 Charles Rohrbacher
 Edward Remaly
 Matthew Smith
 Joseph Savitz
 Reuben Siegfried
 Samuel Smith
 Thomas A. Smith
 Gottlieb Schrum
 Llewellyn J. Sleppy
 John G. Snyder
 Jefferson Kepner
 John Laub
 J. Laudenschlager
 Alfred Lynn
 Tilghman Lehr
 Lawrence McBride
 Joseph Merseh
 George Moll
 Uriah Moyer
 Philip McCue
 John Merkoffler
 Peter Moser
 Albert Newhard
 Michael O'Brien
 Thomas B. Rhoads
 Griff Reinhard
 Aaron Roeder
 Matthew Snyder
 David Schaffler
 Samuel Snyder
 Francis Schaffler
 Lucien Schroeder
 John G. Seider
 John Schreck
 Robert M. Sheetz

Michael Smith
 Peter Shireman
 Franklin Siegfried
 James Troxell
 Jacob Scholl
 James A. Trexler
 George Youss
 Gilbert Whiteman
 John P. Weaver
 James M. White
 John Weiss
 Ambrose Wesner
 Hiram Werkheiser
 Cenrad Warneck
 Franklin H. Wilson
 Adam Wuchter
 John Whorley
 Levi Werner
 William H. Moll
 W. H. Moyer
 William Offhouse
 Henry Soltzman
 Harrison Lilly
 Charles H. Michael
 William Reiser
 Levi H. Getter
 Willirm H. Heberling
 George W. Hatter
 John F. Haldeman
 Osborne Hauser
 William Herman
 William A. Hauser

184 men

Company C.

Charles Mickley*
 John J. Goebel†
 Thomas B. Leisenring†
 William H. Stettler
 Charles A. Hackman
 Henry T. Dennis
 Jacob Worman
 Daniel Mertz
 Martin H. Hackman
 James Crader

Benjamin F. Schwartz
 Frederick Wilt
 Constant Losch
 William Hausler
 Solomon Becker
 Solomon Wieder
 William N. Smith
 Richard Arnbruin
 William Buskirk
 Benjamin Bortz
 C. W. Huutzberger
 Charles A. Henry
 James W. Crades
 D. K. Diefenberfer
 John Pratt
 John G. Helfried
 John W. Click
 Harrison Guth
 George Hepler
 John Kneller
 Nelson Coffin
 R. M. Fornwald
 Allen Wolf
 James Guidner
 Daniel Anspach
 Peter H. Bernd
 Jacob Blank
 Jeremiah Bernhard
 John Brensinger
 William L. Borger
 John Barton
 Joseph Barber
 Jacob H. Bowman
 John Becker
 Adam Bachman
 Thomas K. Crader
 John Curran
 Timothy Deterline
 Timothy Donahue
 Benjamin Diehl
 Henry Doll
 Charles Eckert
 William Eberhard
 Mantes Eisenhart

Malrai Faust
 Joseph Fischer
 William C. Frame
 James Gaumer
 Preston B. Good
 John Great
 Henry C. Gracely
 John J. Harte
 Max J. Hallmeyer
 George T. Henry
 Henry Henn
 Levinus Hillegass
 Henry J. Hornbeck
 Philip Hower
 Jacob Rollinger
 George P. Butz
 Hiram Brobst
 David Buskirk
 Jacob Beidleman
 Alfred Boynton
 Edwin Crader
 Charles Carter
 Jacob Diehl
 Lewis Dennis
 Alpheus Keck
 Henry Daisor
 William L. Eschbach
 Milton A. Engelman
 Francis Everett
 Peter G. Fegely
 William Frick
 Ferdinand Fisher
 Henry Gelter
 Franklin T. Good
 William Gupitill
 William Geissinger
 William Hertz
 Ed. H. Hunsberger
 Jonathan Heller
 Cornelius Heist
 Solomon Hillegass
 Franklin Hoffert
 John Heil
 Jacob Hay

John E. Helfrich
 Charles Kauffman
 William Keck
 Lewis Keiper
 George Knauss
 John Kremmüll
 William Kennedy
 John Kuntz
 D. Leibenspergør
 William Leiby
 George W. Lightfoot
 John Lasker
 Charles Moyer
 Wellington Martin
 Franklin C. Mertz
 William Martin
 Henry Meyer
 Orlando Miller
 Barney Montague
 John R. Moody
 Daniel Mead
 James Noddins
 Condy O'Donnell
 Moses Peter
 Henry Rice
 George Reber
 William C. Reinsmith
 J. W. H. Stronninger
 Ambrose L. Schultz
 Christian Smith
 Charles Stem
 Frederick L. Jacoby
 Daniel T. Keiser
 Allen P. Kemmerer
 James H. Knerr
 William H. Kramer
 Benjamin S. Koone
 Jacob Knappenberger
 Isaac Haas
 Emanuel Loeffler
 Benjamin G. Lucas
 George Lehr
 John Lynn
 Nathan Miller

Hiram Mertz
 William H. Mertz
 John Meissenheimer
 Edmund Miller
 Franklin Moyer
 Gideon Moyer
 William Mercer
 Benjamin F. Neur
 Franklin Oland
 Aaron Peter
 Francis Pfeiffer
 Jonathan Reber
 Isreal Reinhard
 Jonas Scherer
 Francis Stuber
 Reuben L. Seip
 Daniel Sheetz
 John Schimpf
 Francis Schmetzer
 Erwin Stahler
 Walter C. Smith
 Edmund G. Scholl
 Henry Smith
 Carl Shorp
 W. H. Trumbower
 Luther M. Tooney
 John A. Ulig
 Fred. Vaughn
 Frederick Walter
 Edward Wieand
 George Wooten
 Reuben Wetzell
 Peter Weller
 George Xander
 William Young
 Jacob Stangala
 William Sieger
 Irwin Scheirer
 Christian Schlay
 Jeremiah Strabley
 Florence Sly
 Lewis Teichman
 Nathan Troxell
 Augustus Upman

J. Martin
 Simon D. Wolf
 Frederick Weisbach
 John E. Webster
 Jeremiah Westcott
 David Wieder
 Joseph Young
 Engelbert Zanger
 Henry Zeppenfelt
 195 men

Company I.
 A. G. K. Coleman*
 Levi Stuber†
 Theodore Mink‡
 James Stuber
 William H. Moyer
 Edwin Camp
 Owen Kuder
 Thomas J. Kerr
 Isreal F. Hartzell
 Charles H. Dankel
 Alvin J. Hartzell
 D. H. Nunnenmacher
 Allen Lawall
 William H. Halteman
 Edwin Keiser
 Thomas Burke
 Charles Nolf
 Stephen Hettinger
 Joseph Hettinger
 Jefferson Kunkel
 Henry Miller
 T. W. Fritzinger
 John W. H. Diehl
 Joseph Kramer
 William Frack
 Tilghman H. Desh
 John Benkhart
 Frank Allenspach
 Theodore Anderson
 John Bush
 John Bullard
 William Baker
 William Baumeister

John Burns
 Augustus Colvine
 William H. Dreisbach
 F. T. Drawbaed
 Frederick Drester
 L. Druckenmitler
 Peter Dopstadt
 Walter P. Fetzer
 Francis Farrall
 Owen Fetzer
 John Gross
 Henry Guthart
 A. Genstenleiter
 Samuel Guth
 Francis Gilden
 Eli K. Hunsberger
 Granville D. Hangen
 Francis Daufer
 Allen Knauss
 Michael Fitzgibbons
 Benjamin Huntzberger
 Whippelt Benkhart
 George Acher
 William Burger
 William Bayne
 Theodore Baker
 J. Bondenschlager
 John Bartholomew
 James B. Cole
 John Clemmens
 Edwin Dreisbach
 John Dias
 Samuel Dillingham
 Conrad Eckhart
 Joseph Freeman
 William Fenstermacher
 Isreal Foy
 Charles Gross
 Alexander Great
 George T. Gross
 Allen P. Gilbert
 Solomon Gross
 Charles Henry
 Joseph Hawk

David C. Hawk
 George W. Hartzell
 Uriah Henry
 Levi Kraft
 Navier Kraff
 David F. Knerr
 Charles Klotz
 Ogden Lewis
 John J. Lawall
 Franklin Lettler
 James Lutz
 Harrison W. Miller
 William Martin
 Aaron McHose
 Jesse Moyer
 Philip Miller
 John McIntire
 Niholas McKeever
 Samuel Moss
 Alfred C. Pretz
 George Rhoads
 William Reed
 Witliam Radeline
 S. M. Rauvenbush
 William Schwartz
 Reuben Snyder
 David Schäffer
 Henry C. Snavelly
 Charles G. Sassaman
 William Smith
 Stephen Schechterly
 Frank Siegfried
 Albert Hiller
 William F. Henry
 Daniel Kramer
 Edwin Keiper
 Charles Kaucher
 Solomon Krecho
 Elvin Knauss
 Samuel Lutz
 Peter Lynd
 David Lost
 Willjam Mensch
 Charles Matskowsky

Oscar Miller
 Sylvester McCabe
 Leander Morrell
 Jeremiah Metz
 William McLaughlin
 Jacob Newhard
 Jacob Peter
 Cornelius Rowan
 Joseph Rockell
 James C. Roberston
 Marcus Roth
 Milton H. Stephens
 Levi Stein
 Jacob Seber
 Henry D. Spinner
 Frederick Scarbecker
 Gottlieb Schweitzer
 Samuel Smith
 Charles Smith
 Francis Stiek
 Jonas Snyder
 Joseph Stephens
 Isaiab Schlocter
 Clinton Sage
 Edwin F. Trickler
 John Transuo
 Isreal Troxell
 Daniel Vansyckle
 William Walter
 Henry W. Weil
 Henry W. Weiser
 Samuel Wirebach
 Lewis Warner
 Nathan Xander
 Peter Yeager
 Henry Schlaglr
 Frederick Stepoens
 Peter Stockschlager
 Levi Schoitt
 Henry Trask
 John Troxell
 James Van Syckel
 Eli Wieder
 Harrison Weil

Gideon Weiser
 William Whipky
 Daniel Wannemaker
 Francis Xander
 Joseph Yonkert
 Thomas Ziegler
 Frederick Ziegler

171 men

Company K.

George Junkert*
 Charles W. Abbott†
 Matthew Miller‡
 Frederick Beisel
 Elias P. Benner
 John Bischoff
 Samuel Reineat
 Peter Reinsmith
 Phaon Guth
 Edwin Moyer
 C. Weiderbach
 William Hinkel
 Nathan Handwerk
 David H. Fetterolf
 Alfred P. Schwoyer
 George J. Scherer
 Samuel Kumfer
 William Landis
 Conrad Voikanand
 W. H. Berger
 Manoah Carl
 Edwin Person
 John Saylor
 Amos Slutter
 George Kruck
 Martin Guth
 William Knerr
 Daniel Fritz
 Benjamin Amy
 William Barr
 Francis Boger
 Henry A. Breinig
 M. Bornscheier
 Tilghman Boger
 William Brecht

John Bower
 Peter Cope
 John Delp
 E. Druckonmiller
 Daniel D. Dackratt
 Philip W. Datzins
 Werner Erbe
 Charles Fisher
 Paul Ferg
 Rudolph Fisher
 Edward Frederick
 John Gulty
 Jesse Geesey
 Edwin Gross
 Jacob F. Hertzog
 Jonas Snyder
 Joseph Stephens
 Isaiah Schlocter
 Clinton Sage
 Edwin F. Trikler
 John L. Transue
 Isreal Troxell
 Daniel Vansyekle
 William Walter
 Henry W. Weil
 Henry W. Weiser
 Samuel Wirebach
 William P. Heller
 Edward Houser
 John Hinderer
 Lewis Benner
 Joseph Frack
 William Schubard
 Valentine Amend
 Charles Acker
 Peter Barkemeyer
 Charles Bower
 Joseph Bachman
 William Barber
 Tilghman Breisch
 Lewis Berliner
 William Carl
 Francis Dankel
 John Dottery

Alfred Diehl
 Lewis Dipple
 William Eastman
 William Frey
 John Fersch
 Joseph Freas
 Harrison Fegely
 Gottlieb Fiessle
 Benedict Glichler
 Lewis Warner
 Nathan Xander
 Peter Yeager
 Henry J. Schlagle
 Lewis G. Seip
 John G. Snyder
 Levi Stahley
 James Strauss
 Evan Strauss
 Andrew Snyder
 John Schimpf
 William D. Schick
 Matthias Gerrett
 Charles Grim
 Charles Heiney
 Harrison Handwerk
 Henry Hantz
 William A. Heckman
 Paul Houser
 George Hoffman
 George Kase
 William Keiter
 John W. H. Knerr
 Frederick Knell
 Jacob Kentzler
 William Scherer
 James Sieger
 John C. Siegel
 John Schuchard
 Josiah Siegler
 Christopher Ulrich
 James D. Weil
 Samuel Woodring
 Samuel Wolf
 Benjamin Zellner

Tilghman Sourwine
 William Snyder
 Anthony Krause
 George Killmore
 John Kolb
 David Klotz
 William Leonhard
 Daniel Long
 Elias Leh
 George Leonhard
 Abraham Landis
 Harrison Metzger
 Lewis Miller
 John Moser
 Lewis Metzger
 Paul Strauss
 Daniel Strauss
 William Sterner
 F. Sackenhimer
 John Scholl
 Alfred Smith
 Henry Savitz
 Franklin Smith
 Charles Stout
 Lewis Schneck
 Augustus Scheirer
 Henry S' Toole
 David Moesner
 John McConnell
 Patrick McFarland
 Conrad Nagle
 Charles Preston
 Martin Reifinger
 Charles Resch
 William Schrank
 Benjamin Shoemaker
 Nicholas Hagelgans
 Jacob Hull
 Abraham Keiter
 Edward Keller
 James E. Knerr
 John Koffler
 John Holdhoff
 John Keiser

Moses F. Klotz
 Hiram Kolb
 Julius Landrock
 W. A. Leihensperger
 Lewis Long
 Amandas Long
 Joseph Louis
 Solomon Long
 Jonas Metzger
 Peter Miller
 Samuel Maddar
 Alfred Muthard
 Martin Muensch
 Jacob Madden
 William Noll
 Frederick Nessler
 Elias Ready
 Henry S. Romig
 Charles Richter
 David Semmel
 William Shoemaker
 Lewis Wasser
 Lovi Wagner
 Christian F. Wieland
 William Walbert

193 men

92nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Ninth Cavalry. Three years service. Mustered in the 29th of August, 1861.
 Company A.

Samuel Schneck
 Tilghman Mtlter
 Daniel Beckett
 Ellis T. Hammersley
 Henry H. Mertz
 John Masenheimer
 Edward G. Yeager
 James R. Hammersley
 Charles Dickson
 Augustus Ebert
 Oscar T. Hoffman
 Victor Mataner
 Richard Saeger

13 men

128th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. 9 mos. service. Mustered in the 15th of August 1861.
 W. W. Hammersley, Lieutenant Colonel.

Company D,
 John P. Dillinger*
 Walter Seip†
 William Miller‡
 Franklin C. Wasser
 Stephen Schwartz
 William G. Moyer
 George F. Hawk
 Tilghman F. Horn
 Abraham Worman
 James Albright
 Frederick A. Boas
 Henry A. Berger
 Henry Burger
 Allen Blank
 Sylvester Burgen
 Dallas Dillinger
 Edwin W. Fried
 Daniel Fried
 William Glees
 Henry Good
 Peter Hillegass
 Phaon Hartman
 J. H. B. Jarrett
 George Keck
 William D. Miller
 John Nagle
 Benjamin C. Roth
 George Diefenderfer
 Frederick A. Ruhl
 Ignatz Gresser
 George Hoxworth
 William Sowden
 Alonzo Kuntz
 William Graver
 Stephen A. Henry
 James S. Hoffert
 Philip Helweid
 Solomon S. Frederick
 Victor Fahringer

Charles Nagel
 Peter Romig
 Charles Snyder
 Jeremiah Siegfried
 Jeremiah Transue
 Henry Wieand
 William Wagner
 Richard Grauff
 Moses L. Klotz
 Nathan Keifer
 Emanuel Knauss
 J. B. Lichtenwalner
 Henry A. Breinig
 James A. Bieber
 Franklin Bower
 Mahlon H. Beary
 Edward Bloss
 Franklin Bloss
 Aaron Frederick
 James A. Jackson
 James Lutz
 David Maddren
 Henry Nagle
 Theodore Siegfried
 William W. Weaver
 James Wetzel
 John George
 Andrew Gangwere
 Rinehart Keiffer
 Harrison Knauss
 William Kern
 H. Nunenmaker
 Henry K. Reiss
 Daniel Schleigler
 Henry G. Wagner
 Joseph Yingling
 Henry Peiffer
 Jacob H. Sutton
 Frederick Weaver
 Tilghman Peter
 Jacob Richard
 John E. Schaffer

84 men

Company G,
 Peter Huber*
 Daniel Miller†
 James A. Lucas
 Benjamin F. Leech
 Preston Brock
 Charles A. Pfeiffer
 Reuben D. George
 John W. Stull
 James R. Roney
 Milton H. Dunlap
 Wellington Martin
 George W. Hamilton
 William H. Schlosser
 Solomon H. Kramer
 Henry Weller
 David Hollenbach
 Lewis Fink
 Samuel Smith
 Tilghman J. Keck
 Willoughby Knauss
 Elias Andreas
 Robert Attreed
 George Berger
 Tilghman Bloss
 Thomas J. Brader
 J. Berkenmeyer
 Ira Coffin
 Albert Dorward
 Daniel J. Dillinger
 C. Fenstermacher
 William Fry
 Andrew Flata
 Thomas F. Good
 William A. Goranflo
 William Haas
 Henry Huber
 William Kenner
 Gabriel Kern
 James Krum
 Theodore Knauss
 John Lentz
 Henry Lucienbill
 Daniel Moyer

David Miller
 William H. Miller
 Memo Miller
 Samuel B. Parker
 David O. Pritchard
 William H. Reitz
 Abraham Bechtel
 Reuben Bittner
 Henry W. Butz
 Levi F. Reidy
 Thomas J. Raynes
 Franklin S. Ritter
 Henry Shenton
 Benjamin F. Smith
 Henry Stout
 Jeremiah Sourwine
 Daniel Strauss
 John P. Weaver
 Daniel Weiss
 Henry Richard
 William J. Richard
 Griffith Schindler
 William Schrierr
 William G. Smith
 Henry H. Snyder
 Reuben Sorben
 John Watt
 Hiram Wilt
 Thomas Zehner
 Milton W. Beaver
 Joseph Barriss
 Lewis Daubert
 Charles Diefenberfer
 Hugh O. Davis
 James Eli
 Edwin Fretzinger
 David Gaekenbach
 Aaron Krum
 L. W. O. Goranflo
 Mandas Henry
 Tilghman Jacoby
 Jeremiah Kern
 Alfred Klotz
 James Kunkle

Franklin J. Keck
 Jacob Long
 Daniel F. Mertz
 Howard C. Manvill
 Henry Merkel
 Franklin Moyer
 William Mertz
 Emanuel Paules
 Paul Rehrig
 Jonathan W. Reber

98 men.

176th Regiment, drafted
 Militia. Nine month ser-
 vice. Mustered in Nov.
 7th 1862.

Company A.

Levi Schmoyer*
 Monroe H. Miller†
 Alexander Singmaster‡
 J. Franklin Mertz
 Jacob Geary
 Amatias W. Jacoby
 James G. Gorr
 Edward Doll
 Jacob Hinkel
 Simon S. Miller
 Henry Schmoyer
 John Bleiler
 Jacob Acker
 David Bexter
 Henry Bleiler
 David Derr
 William M. Flexer
 Lewis Eisenhard
 Levi Giering
 William F. Seip
 Lewis H. Reinhard
 Jonas F. Gorr
 Charles H. Hiskey
 Franklin D. Schmoyer
 Edwin Lorish
 William H. H. Jarrett
 John Friess
 John Seislove
 Reuben Ahner

Benjamin Boyer
 Frank Christman
 William David
 John Eisenhard
 Augustus Fegely
 Stephen Fegely
 William Gorr
 Edward Harlachner
 William H. Hiskey
 James Haines
 John H. Hoffber
 Alfred Hanz
 William Kehm
 William Albitz
 Nathan Bortz
 John Fritz
 David Frederick
 Daniel Faust
 Linneus Gripply
 Amandas Knerr
 L. F. Laudenschlager
 John Mest
 William Miller
 Jacob J. Miller
 James Neumoyer
 Benneville Oswald
 James Richard
 John F. Romig
 Alfred Sturk
 Henry Schaffler
 Stephen Wieder
 James Weil
 John Ruhf
 Augustus Frederick
 William Gorman
 Jacob Horace
 John P. Haas
 John Haines
 Carolus Haas
 John Keck
 Amandas Kemmerer
 John Bernhard
 Sylvester Engleman
 Joshua Fritz

C. W. Fenstermacher
 William Guth
 Michael Kuder
 Milton Laudenschlager
 John Mayberry
 Jacob Moyer
 John Mongold
 Charles H. Nuso
 Moses Nelford
 Jacob Ritter
 William Rano
 Amandas Stephens
 Tilghman Schwartz
 David Stewart
 William Wieder
 Josiah Rochel
 Nathan Rieckert
 Charles Remsen
 Peter Schiffert
 Charles Smelsley
 Henry Smith
 Peter Shell
 Jacob Sorber
 Tilghman Wetzel

87 men.

Company B

Samuel D. Lehr*
 Daniel Knauss†
 John L. Culberston‡
 Franklin C. Balliett
 B. Frank Abbott
 Aquilla Knauss
 John A. Long
 John Fahringer
 John L. Lhman
 Milton J. Guth
 Samuel Roth
 Moses L. Schaadt
 William H. H. Acker
 John Beidler
 Solomon Blank
 William Cope
 Alexander Kepple
 James Kline

Nathan Adam
 Jacob Bast
 Charles Frantz
 Alfred Guth
 William Herman
 William Kratzer
 Andrew Keck
 James Kichlue
 Solomon Long
 Andrew Loughridge
 Adam Miller
 Joseph Moyer
 Milton Nunenmaker
 Daniel Roth
 Evan Strauss
 Lewis Schaller
 Esekias Wisser
 Henry Schuler
 Henry Smith
 Peter Weaver
 Henry Lehr
 Solomon Miller
 William J. Minnich
 Frederick Oswald
 John David
 Alvin Fink
 Daniel F. Fink
 William Fry
 David D. Gilbert
 Charles Hensing
 Thomas Hoffman
 Samuel J. Kramer
 Tilghman Keinert
 William Kerr
 Solomon Ritter
 Aaron Beisel
 Joseph N. Ruch
 James Kuder
 James Knauss
 Charles Beltz
 Aaron Fahringer
 Lewis Gummer
 Daniel George
 Henry W. Jarrett

Daniel Kerschner
 Edwin Koch
 Charles Kichline
 Levi Levan
 Alfred Moyer
 Tilghman Beisel
 Allen J. Troxell
 Uriah Sanders
 Edward Steyer
 Alfred T. Bernhard
 William Schaffer
 Edward Bauer
 Ferdinand Buchman
 Benneville Bart
 John Deily
 Edward Y. Engelman
 Charles Frick
 Abraham Miller
 John Moyer
 A Nunenmaker
 Edwin J. Sell
 Lewis Sell
 Jeremiah Speigle
 Charles Smith
 Madison Strauss
 Daniel Taylor
 James A. Yeager
 Elias Laser
 Nathan Muthard
 Franklin Miller
 Daniel Ferver
 Phaon H. Guth
 Joseph Gackenbach
 Michael Hauser
 Josiah Knerr
 Franklin Kline
 John Kuhns
 Daniel Pattison
 Joel Steines

102 men

Company D.
 David Schaadt*
 Charles L. Koch*
 Samuel A. Brown†

John Morgan†
 Silas T. Biery
 Joseph Koch
 Jacob Herling
 John Lindenmuth
 William J. Frantz
 Henry Lorish
 Isaac George
 Gideon Moyer
 Charles Menning
 Robert Newhard
 Herman Peter
 Joseph Protzellen
 Henry Schaffer
 Thomas Scheirer
 Philip Siegle
 Reuben Snyder
 Frederick Scherer
 Aaron Wenner
 Henry Lauer
 Charles Miller
 Peter Miller
 Patrick Nugent
 Henry Oisander
 Jacob Roth
 Frederick Schermer
 Isreal Schmoyer
 Tilghman Smith
 Edwin Trively
 Joseph Younkert
 Isaac Moyer
 Adam Miller
 Samuel Oldt
 Willoughby Peter
 Amandas Reinert
 Lewis Scheirer
 Edwin Biehl
 Andrew Buder
 Edwin Diehl
 Christian Flarkle
 Charles Gross
 Moses Hauser
 Jehn Herman
 Evan Holben

Nathan Hauser
 Renades Kleckner
 Lewis R. Brown
 Francis Carter
 Franklin Snyder
 William Smith
 Milton Snyder
 Adam Tuckert
 William Wright
 John Link
 Abraham Miller
 Nathaniel Moll
 Edmund Newhard
 Solomon J. Rawe
 Allen Roth
 Matthew Schwerer
 Moses Semmel
 Philip Storm
 James Friez
 William Harmony
 William Hunt
 John Kiffle
 Isaac Laub
 George Loeb
 William Merkley
 Josiah Kern
 Jesse Wambold
 Reuben Helfrich
 Josiah Saeger
 Lewis Miller
 Joseph Miller
 Frank Gorden
 Alexander Brown
 James Bates
 Peter Bowman
 M. Druckenmiller
 George Eisenhard
 Anthony Fogel
 William Hauser
 Henry Hausman
 Charles Holy
 William Wilson
 Alfred Miller
 John Martin

David Lauchner
 Jacob Kopple
 Jacob Kromer
 Philip Horn
 James Fucherty
 Phaon Diehl
 Samuel Clader
 Louis Kratzer
 Stephen Keechline
 Lewis Hopper

101 men.

Company E.

Tilghman Sleiker*
 Peter Graybill†
 Henry Wierbach‡
 John Hohe
 John Albright
 Charles Rockel
 Joel Roth
 Larus Koch
 Charles Hohe
 Henry Sleiker
 Samuel Furry
 Lucas Baumer
 William Ziegler
 William Hohe
 Christian Neuchler
 Frederick Binder
 Charles Breisher
 James Carroll
 John Derr
 Francis Dimmel
 J. Fenstermacher
 Samuel Faust
 William O. Hartman
 George M. Hoffman
 Jacob Hopper
 Levi Knerr
 Samuel Kern
 Paul Michael
 John Bergland
 William Brown
 David Ehrig
 Nathan Ebert

Franklin Finney
 Edward Garlich
 Adam Klauss
 George D. King
 Frederick Martin
 Samuel Mack
 Charles Ziegenfuss
 Henry Billard
 John Albright
 Alfred Butz
 Hiram Burger
 Henry Chron
 Edward Dallas
 Willoughby Egner
 Franklin Fritzingen
 Charles Ferguson
 John Hower
 John Hartman
 John Johnson
 Isaac Kloughertz
 Reuben D. Long
 Joseph Moory
 John Boyd
 James Crader
 Henry Ebe
 William Ebertz
 Edwin Gernet
 Alfred George
 John A. Knerr
 Edward Klauss
 David Mack
 Tilghman Rebert
 Cyrus Reifenderfer
 Edwin Rex
 Henry H. Rex
 Elias Schneck
 Jeremiah Schneck
 Henry W. Steibling
 Henry Smith
 Conrad C. Wolf
 Valentine Wright
 Alfred Yehl
 Samuel Yehl
 Lewis Zerfass

Elias Roth
 Ephraim Schreiber
 Harrison Simons
 Peter Snyder
 Tilghman Stebley
 Joseph Rickert
 Reuben Roth
 Willoughby Schaffer
 Hilary Schneek
 John Samuel
 John Wittmer
 Jonas Wright
 Charles Yehl
 William Wright
 Joseph Yehl
 Mano Rockel
 Oliver Roth
 Moses Steininger
 Samuel Smith
 Josiah Steckel
 Matthew Winsch

98 men

Company I.

Alfred F. Creitz*
 Lewis Harmony†
 William Grosscup‡
 Wm. H. Cassler
 Stephen Stiegerwalt
 Levi Stiegerwalt
 Manassah Behler
 Allen Xander
 Amandas Harmony
 Henry B. Creitz
 Daniel Moose
 David Horn
 David Wartman
 Michael Bachert
 Owen Grosscup
 Reuben Daubert
 Levinus Smith
 Thomas Everett
 Daniel Bachman
 Charles Smith
 Elias Herber

Thomas Brauscher
 Henry Billig
 C. Druckenmiller
 Joseph Dengler
 Jonas Grim
 Henry Hartrauft
 Levi Greenawalt
 William Henninger
 Anthony Coleman
 Willoughby Camp
 William Freed
 Edwin Hermany
 Owen Krauss
 David Kistler
 Edwin Koenig
 Jacob Moser
 John Miller
 Robert McDaniels
 Samuel Sechler
 Samuel Arnold
 Lewis Schultz
 Dennis Northstein
 Levi S. Follweiler
 Reuben Hunsicker
 John Shappel
 Jacob Hartman
 Samuel Follweiler
 Daniel Billig
 Jacob Brobst
 Charles Deppe
 Edward Everett
 Joseph Hausman
 William Eekroth
 Daniel Heintzelman
 Jefferson Kunkel
 Daniel Creitz
 John Camp
 Joseph Handwerk
 Samuel Knecht
 Benjamin Kunkel
 Stephen Leh
 Samuel Loch
 John Miller
 Lewis Miller

Daniel Olenwine
 Isaac Oswalt
 Jonas Phillips
 Solomon Riegel
 Reuben Phillips
 Charles F. Reed
 Harry Snyder
 Daniel Smith
 John F. Snyder
 Benjamin Weida
 Elias Zellner
 Solomon Zettlemoyer
 Jacob Oswalt
 Benjamin Rauch
 Thomas Ruch
 Adam Ruppel
 Jacob Schoedler
 Benneville Smith
 Sammel Wagoner
 William Sicks
 Henry Schwens
 Henry Sizelove
 Charles Winderholder

88 men.

Company K.

S. C. Lee*
 George Neitz*
 Edwin Seibert†
 Philip W. Flores‡
 George G. Rodenberg
 Daniel Schantz
 Charles Heil
 William M. Roeder
 Willoughby Stoudt
 Henry Bower
 Robert Groman
 William Williams
 William E. Benedict
 Willoughby Bauder
 George Repp
 William H. Wieand
 James F. Smith
 Eugene T. Tool
 John F. Fegely

Thomas F. Mohr
 George Knoll
 John Dice
 Martin Ackerman
 Benjamin Roth
 Elias Diehl
 Josiah Doney
 Franklin Dieter
 David Fisher
 Charles Furry
 Addison Fry
 David Gery
 Richard T. Jones
 William Heil
 John Brecht
 Franklin Flores
 Franklin Weidner
 Levi Schuler
 Charles H. Staudt
 Joseph Koons
 Amandas Rick
 William Shifert
 John Trombauer
 William B. Williams
 Samuel Schaffer
 George Schmoyer
 Jeremiah Swartz
 G. Laudenschlager
 David Rudolph
 William Sieher
 Solomon Fritz
 Tobias Gehrbart
 William Knoll
 Isaac Klein
 David Kriebel
 John Lewis
 Henry Mohr
 Amos Miller
 John T. Roberts
 Michael Nuss
 Lewis Reinbold
 Francis Schaffer
 Edwin Weil
 John Wolf

Nathan Seibert
 Jacob D. Stauffer
 Jeremiah G. Steichter
 Daniel Thomas
 George Y. Stein
 John D. Schell
 Charles Schell
 S. Rothenberger
 Gottlieb Phflueger
 Solomon Mill
 Seth Miller
 Jesse Mangold
 Willoughby Doney
 William Ettinger
 Charles J. Fegely
 Enoch Field
 Eli George
 William Heft
 Solomon Hallman
 Jonathan H. Bickel
 Bernhard Behringer
 S. Leibensperger
 James Kidd
 John Knoff
 William Jones
 Daniel Heimbach
 John A. Griffith
 Jonas Fritz

76 men.

202nd Regiment, Penn-
 sylvania volunteers. One
 year service. Mustered
 in August 30th 1864.
 Company E.

Walter H. Seip*
 Benjamin C. Roth†
 James A. Lucas‡
 Alfred Meilin
 Jeremiah Transue
 Henry Weiland
 George Benson
 Henry Wittenmeyer
 Franklin Brobst
 Madison Coles
 Lewis Fluck

John D. Gangwere
 David Gackenbach
 Albert Herman
 Franklin J. Kromer
 Harrison S. Kern
 Adam Koch
 Willoughby G. Kuhns
 William Knauss
 Levi Kraft
 Aaron Moyer
 John Nagle, Sr.
 Theodore Nagle
 William Reinhard
 William F. Reinhard
 Joel Sterner
 Augustus Schitz
 John Schaffler
 Joseph Trumbower
 Depue Ueberoth
 Henry Burger
 William Boeker
 Frank Ernst
 Thomas Baker
 Franklin Doyle
 William Fusselman
 Amos Giess
 John Gorman
 Edwin Hess
 William Kieffer
 Anthony Kleinsmith
 James Kern
 Edwin Knechel
 John Keittler
 Henry Knerr
 David M. Miller
 Aaron P. Nagle
 John Pettitt
 Lewis F. Ruhf
 Emanuel Reinhard
 Aaron Fredeiek
 Milton W. Reichard
 C. Laudeuschlager
 Henry D. Brown
 Jacob H. Burger

Jeremiah Beidelman
 George H. Good
 Alfred Smith
 William H. H. Trexler
 John Knerr
 Eugene Stettler
 Milton Kichline
 Henry Smith
 Hiram F. Schaffer
 Edwin Troxell
 Jeremiah Biery
 Henry E. Burger
 Augustus Bechtel
 Henry Derr
 Nathan Gaumer
 Amandas Hackman
 Charles Hartman
 James J. Kunkel
 William Lentz
 Jesse Lehman
 James Moore
 Harrison Miller
 Lewis Miller
 William Osman
 Herman Stettler
 Franklin Smith
 Milton Saeger
 Edwin Schertinger
 George Wolf
 Harrison Young
 Moses Hoffman
 Henry Kleckner
 Uriah Keck
 Charles Lick
 William A. Lynn
 Nathan Miller
 Addison J. Knauss
 Augustus W. Mennig
 Eli L. Fatzinger
 Allen D. Burger
 George Burger
 J. Bartholomew
 John Young
 John Vogel

Jacob A. Smith
 Jacob Strickler
 Frederick Saxenheimer
 Hiram Parker
 John Nagle Jr.
 David Müller

106 men

209th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. One year service. Mustered in September 14th 1864.
 Company H.

William H. Miller*
 William Kerr
 Lewis Fink†
 Albert Dorward
 John Lutz
 William Marshall
 A. O. Frankenfield
 Penrose Rex
 William Coffin
 Paul Michael
 David Overholt
 William Morton Jr.
 William Keener
 Cornelius Fagen
 Tilghman Wagner
 James Snyder
 Levi Ziegenfuss
 Lewis Kratzer
 Thomas Arnold
 Moses Allender
 George Blocker
 Jacob Christ
 John Darrohn
 Jacob Ebert
 William Edwards
 Milton Eckert
 Jarrett Ferber
 William Greissley
 Jeremiah Geiger
 Tilghman Hartzell
 Charles Holy
 Aaron Handwerk
 Michael Herley

John Kressler
 Francis Kuhns
 Albert Kleckner
 Hiram Kratzer
 Jonathan Klotz
 Henry Lovan
 Cornelius Lentz
 James Mace
 Ephraim Michael
 Amandas Moyer
 Joseph Arnold
 Reuben Brader
 Wilson Benninger
 William Clark
 Francis Develin
 John Eastman
 C. F. Engelman
 O. H. C. Fallweiler
 William German
 Amandas Gernett
 Anthony Gebrig
 Tilghman Handwerk
 James N. Hersh
 Hezekiah Hipple
 John Jones
 Charles Krauss
 Josiah Klotz
 Jacob Koch
 Samuel Keiffer
 James Kane
 Jehn Lawrence
 Edwin Loch
 Moses Metzgar
 Henry Meyers
 Thomas Murray
 Samuel Mace
 William McDonald
 William Nagel
 Elihu Oswald
 Robert Ohl
 Joseph Rex
 Samuel Roth
 William Ruhe
 William Rex

Edwin Rex
 Tilghman Rober
 John Snyder
 Henry Sell
 David Y. Williamson
 Thomas West
 Francis Weyer
 Patrick McCann
 William Nicholas
 Robert Newhart
 Peter Oswald
 Emanuel Paules
 Francis Rabenold
 Alfred Ritter
 Robert F. Roberts
 Lewis Rex
 Irvin Rober
 Amandas Roth
 Charles Shiffert
 Simon Snyder
 Henry Weiss
 Henry W. Weiss
 Matthew Zimmerman

98 men

MILITIA

5th Regiment was organized, September 13th 1862
 The field and staff officers were H. C. Longecker Colonel, J. B. Clemens Lieutenant Colonel, Melchior Horn, Edwin D. Lawall, Milton J. Kramer, George Mish, William M. Culver, Thomas Metzgar, Elisha Forest, Jacob Woll Geo. C. Hand.

Company C.

Isaac N. Gregory*
 B. J. Hagenbach†
 Benjamin Sweitzer†
 William Kress
 Simcon Price
 Tilghman Kemmerer
 William Desch
 John Stepp
 Isreal Yingling
 Charles Arthur

William Basher
 Jeremiah Beidleman
 William Burnham
 James Christ
 Henry Cole
 George Diefler
 Milton Eckert
 Edward Y. Engleman
 Franklin Freed
 Amos Guth
 Walter Getter
 Peter Hartman
 Henry Heckman
 Solomon Helfrich
 Moses Kehm
 William Keyser
 Daniel Kaiper
 Daniel Keyser
 Francis Kramer
 William Lind
 Benjamin Lucas
 David Miller
 Charles Present
 Solomon Reinsmith
 Charles Reinsmith
 James Ritter
 Joseph Ruhe
 Henry Seagreaves
 Edwin Hittle
 Edward Young
 E. F. Powell
 Alfred Ettinger
 E. Roth
 Edward Shiffert
 Charles Apple
 Jeremiah Biery
 Henry Bitting
 J. Burger
 Washington Christman
 Dennis Diefenderfer
 Solomon Dorney
 Edwin Strauss
 Paul Wald
 Benjamin Weaver

Henry Weikel
 John Weiss
 John O. Yingling
 Gabriel Keiper
 William Knauss
 Stephen Lutz
 Edward Lucas
 Augustus Manning
 Tilghman Ozman
 Charles Egge
 Frederick Frantz
 Peter Grim
 Uriah Guth
 George Hagenbach
 Joseph Hecker
 Henry Heimbach
 Simon Houck
 George Kauffman
 Charles Quier
 Walter Reinsmith
 Franklin Rinker
 Adolpbus Rosstaischer
 Uriah Sanders
 William H. Simons
 Charles Wagner
 Thomas Wenner
 Milton Weaver
 Francis Weidner
 Henry Wuchter
 Emanuel Yohe

84 men

Company E.

William Marx*
 Charles Mertz†
 William Wannemacher
 Charles J. Haines
 James Smith
 Thomas Ruhe
 Alfred J. Breinig
 Allen A. Huber
 Henry A. Evans
 Charles Mohr
 Frederick A. Baldwin
 Jonathan Becker

John Bergland
 Jacob S. Dillinger
 Jacob Goebel
 John Hartzell
 Benneville Hine
 Benjamin F. Jacoby
 William Laubach
 Edward D. Lawall
 Eugene Master
 Daniel H. Miller
 S. R. Missly
 Esaiiah Rehrig
 Warner Ruhe
 Thomas Keck
 Amandas Wagner
 Elisha Forest
 Samuel B. Anewalt
 Joseph E. Balliett
 Henry Gangwere
 Jacob Blumer
 J. A. Aikens
 John Beehtel
 Samuel Becker
 James Cahoon
 Conrad Enig
 W. H. Hagenbuch
 Solomon Hartzell
 Edward C. Heiber
 John Krauss Jr.
 Edward Laubach
 Walter Losch
 Thomas B. Metzgar
 Harrison Miller
 John Nunnenmaker
 Wm. H. Roney
 Alfred G. Sneider
 Charles G. Sassaman
 David O. Saylor
 Richard Snyder
 George Terraberry
 Peter Wanner
 Henry Worman
 Milton Sassaman
 Peter Shutz

Samuel Smith
 Willoughby Trexler
 Wilson Wieder

59 men

Company G.
 George B. Schall₃
 Thomas Snyder†
 Sylvester Weller‡
 Cornelius Fagen
 Franklin Beck
 Elias Shingler
 Milton H. Beidler
 George Engelman
 Daniel Gilbert
 Francis Strachley
 Alfred Adam
 Benneville Ecker
 Owen Fatzinger
 Amandas Greenawalt
 George Hand
 William Hertz
 Isaac Hummel
 William Kuder
 Henry Kercher
 Tilghman Kramer
 James Kuder
 Allen Mohr
 William Mohr
 James Neff
 Charles Richter
 Tilghman Ruhe
 Tilghman Reinhart
 Henry Schwartz
 John Sykes
 Jacob Snyder
 Leonard Smucker
 Stephen Smith
 Alfred Smith
 Edwin Troxell
 Jacob Wint
 Jesse Wombold
 Hezekiah Weiser
 Edwin Yeager
 William Burger

Matthew Bliche
 James S. Biery
 Edward Clauss
 Tilghman Daubert
 Henry Diener
 Allen P. Steckel
 James P. Roder
 Allen Newhard
 Charles Shout
 Jacob R. Wolle
 Allen Pfeiffer
 Edwin L. Young
 Joseph Moll
 Allen Burger
 Jacob Bast
 James Beck
 Jonathan Bear
 Benneville Christman
 Henry Daubert
 Jacob Eckert
 Robert Fatzinger
 Peter Fegely
 James Gernart
 Daniel Hood
 William Hintz
 Herman Haverly
 William Leibensperger
 Tobias Kessler
 Milton Kramer
 Solomon Long
 Samuel Miller
 Tobias Moser
 Edwin Peter
 Charles Ruhe
 Peter Yoder
 John Ross
 Peter Reinhard
 Augustus Schitz
 George Schaffler
 John Snyder
 Henry Schaffler
 Charles Schaffler
 Reuben Schout
 Esaias Trumbore

Charles Wolf
Augustus Weber

81 men.

Company H.
William Hoffman*
Franklin Steller†
Abiel Heilman‡
Henry Ritter
Henry E. Ruhe
Franklin Trexler
Henry Schwartz
Owen Mertz
Moses Schenck
Almon Nagle
Henry Borneman
Peter Cortright
George Dauffer
Edwin Eisenhard
George Fried
Daniel Fink
Wilson Gross
Charles Herzog
William Hufert
Jonathan Knauss
Isreal Lehr
Tilghman Miller
Henry Odenheimer
Solomon Raut
Lewis Roth
William Ruhe
Hermon Schuon
Henry Fried
D. F. J. Deschler
George Hoffman
Henry Trexler
William Mininger
Benjamin Fleckner
Franklin Hersh
Allen F. Barber
Samuel Baum
Jacob Cleaver
Charles Erdman
Charles Everett
Tilghman Frederick

Daniel Fritz
Martin Heft
Gottlieb Herzog
William Henry
Robert Latimore
Hiram Mertz
John Nelig
William Raut
William Roth
William Ritter
William Reinhard
Morris Stemler
Daniel Shitz
John Sowers
William Sassaman
Francis Smith
Lewis Shetton
Peter Stark
Daniel Trump
Edwin Wieand
Jacob Weaver
Henry Zink
Edward Sherer
Nathan Snyder
Reuben Steble
Tilghman Snyder
Charles Sane
Francis Troxell
Frederick Wilt
Benjamin Wonderly
William Yohe

71 men

37th Regiment; Emergen-
cy troops. Mustered in
June 19th 1863.

Company H.

Isaac M. Gregory*
Edward B. Young†
Benjamin K. Sweitzer‡
Edwin Hittle
Charles H. Dankel
Samuel Anewalt
Joseph Balliett
Jacob Bass
James Mosser

Edward Schiffert
Henry F. Ames
Owen Bachman
Daniel Beidelman
Samuel P. Bliss
Reuben Desch
William Dicht
Charles Eekert
William Reiser
Thomas Keck
Theodore Siegfried
Alfred Ettinger
John Stopp
William Baucham
John H. Johnson
John Anthony
Hiram E. Bectelman
Charles Beahm
Milton Brong
Michael Correll
Alpheus Desch
Milton Eekert
Jacob Fries
Peter Fegely
Franklin Grim
Walter Guetter
William Knauss
Wilson Kistler
Charles Knauss
Constantine Martin
Hiram Mertz
Augustus Minnich
Allan Moore
George Reeder
Walter Reinsmith
Benjamin Smith
Eugene Stettler
Hiram Shimer
Levi Ziegenfuss
Christian Smith
Aaron Tice
John Weiss
Alfred V. Willenmeyer
Francis Weimer

Milton Weaver
 Henry Wittenmeyer
 Eli Fritzing
 Amos Guth
 Solomon Helfrich
 Charles Kauffman
 Lewis Kistler
 Frank Laubach
 Harrison Miller
 Frank Mertz
 Theodore Mohr
 David Overholt
 William Rees
 Daniel Reinhard
 Reuben Seip
 Franklin Smith
 John A. Shaffer
 John Shimer
 Franklin Troxell
 Theodore Taylor
 Charles Wagner
 M. Wetherold
 Allen Wolfinger
 Edwin Wiand
 Edwin Yeager

78 men.

38th Regiment, Emergen-
 cy militia. Mustered in
 July 3rd 1863.

Company B.
 Melchior H. Horn, Colo-
 nel.

Joshua Hunt*
 Edwin Mickle†
 John Morrison†
 Henry Welty
 William Williams
 Charles G. Earp
 William Andreas
 John H. Nolf
 Milton Berger
 Charles Graffin
 John Courtney
 Reuben A. Boyer
 John Barr
 John Black

David W. Bowen
 William H. Bates
 John Case
 Jacob Case
 John Conway
 James Moran
 Tilghman Michael
 William Miller
 James McCleary
 James McNab
 David Davis
 Owen Eastman
 Charles Fuller
 Jacob Funk
 Barthold Fritchey
 Adam Fulton
 John Gross
 Thomas Hunt
 George Hopkins
 William Hock
 Joseph Humphries
 Samuel Kieffer
 Uriah Kurtz
 John Kieffer
 Charles Lantz
 William Stewart
 Robert Stewart
 Frederick Eagle
 William McKibben
 Llewellyn Thomas
 Samuel McKeague
 John McClenaghan
 Godfrey Osenheimer
 Jonathan Price
 Henry Raup
 J. H. Stofflet
 Franklin Smith
 Charles Troxell
 William R. Thomas
 Evan Williams
 Daniel Yoder
 George Matchett
 Daniel Milson
 Evan Edwards

Franklin Eckensperger
 Charles Andreas
 David P. Bowen
 Joseph Broadseller
 William Boyle
 James Blair
 John Cane
 Joseph Cane
 William J. Craig
 John Church
 John Hunter
 Joseph McMullen
 Joseph McFetridge
 Jacob Donecker
 Morgan Emanuel, Jr.
 James Fuller
 Orange Fuller
 Adam Freund
 Samuel Friess
 Joseph Forrest
 Lewis Gutenday
 John Hille
 David McFetridge
 Dennis McFadden
 Enoch Pkillips
 Thompson Parter
 William Rankin
 John Snyder
 John Steward
 John J. Thomas
 Benedict Vantram
 David Williams
 Peter Hunt
 Thomas James
 William Krone
 Peter Keeling
 Allen Kurtz
 Tilghman Moyer

97 men

Company C.

William Biery
 Tilghman Breisch
 Franklin Bower
 John Campbell

William Hopkins
 Samuel Wolle
 William Horn
 Simon Kester
 George Minnich
 William Wheeler
 F. P. Laubach
 John Keifel
 Alfred Lynn

13 men

41st Regiment, Emergen-
 cy militia. Mustered in
 July 1st 1863.
 John H. Oliver, Major,
 A. B. Longaker, Quarter
 master.

W. H. Seip*
 Benjamin C. Roth†
 James A. Lucas†
 Henry Stanton
 James Roney
 John Nagel
 James Lutz
 Henry E. Burger
 Henry Wiand
 Andrew Gangwere
 John D. Albright
 Augustus Bechtel
 Madison Cole
 Solomon Fatzinger
 John Grotz
 William Schlosser
 Harrison Butz
 George T. Young
 Daniel Miller
 John Lackey
 Charles Landenschlager
 Aaron Frederick
 Dallas Xander
 Adam Beers
 Henry D. Custer
 Edward T. Engelman
 Nathan Gaumer
 Frederick Gangwere
 Jacob Goebble

Henry J. Horn
 Charles Huber
 William Ibach
 Henry L. Kenner
 Benjamin Ibach
 Benjamin Kleckner
 Emanuel Knauss
 Isreal Lehr
 Jesse Lehman
 Lewis P. Levan
 Gottlieb Lutch
 William Mohr
 James Nagel
 Edward Oehs
 Lewie P. Queen
 George Reese
 Chsrles Richler
 William Roth
 Henry Roth
 Augustus Scherer
 Tilghman Snyder
 Jeremiah Scherer
 Walter Scholl
 Jeremiah Shuman
 Jesse Smith
 Otto Geier
 Henry A. Heckman
 Uriah Hartzell
 Henry Ibach
 Moses Kehm
 Peter Kroner
 Christian Kuntz
 Edward Lucas
 Daniel Lehr
 Jacob Leibensperger
 Milton Landenschlager
 Wellington Martin
 George Nnnnenmacher
 Jesse Oehs
 Charles Preston
 Reuben Raub
 William Reinhard
 John Ross
 William A. Roney

Tilghman S. P. Reiss
 Benjamin F. Schwartz
 Isreal Schneck
 Peter Schultz
 Peter Schreiber
 John L. Schreiber
 Clinton P. Trexler
 James H. Unger
 Frederick Wilt
 Henry Weinsheimer
 Henry E. Willenmeyer
 Depue Ueberoth
 Peter Wenner
 Peter Weller
 William Young

90 men

Company I.

Charles Keck*
 Daniel H. Kline†
 Stephen Smith†
 Abner A. Campbell
 James A. Bieber
 Daniel Reinsmith
 Benjamin Schlosser
 David Deily
 David Pfaff
 John Roth
 Jacob H. Berger
 William Bergenmoyer
 Eugene Breyfogel
 Lewis Baer
 Francis Balliett
 Solomon Bachman
 Peter Coop
 James DeLong
 John Evans
 William Fry
 Levi Krauss
 George Dieffenderfer
 Alfred G. Peter
 Gideon Smith
 Joseph Hough
 Leon F. Roeder
 Irwin Raber

John Ratley
 Eli Reinert
 Paul Smith
 Charles Leinberger
 Daniel H. Snyder
 Benjamin Allender
 James Bachman
 Peter Benner
 Sylvester Bieber
 Samuel Balliett
 Alfred Biege
 David Clause
 Wilson Druckenmiller
 Aaron Druckenmiller
 Josiah Fatzinger
 Josiah Fry
 Lewis Frack
 Jonas Gery
 John Greber
 Elias Hartman
 Stephen Hallman
 Ephriam Keeser
 John Long
 Ellis J. Peter
 Asher T. Queer
 Jacob Seiss
 Daniel Snyder
 David Steffan
 Aaron West
 John Wilbert
 Phaon George
 John Groff
 Levi Haaf
 Phaon Hausman
 Milton Kachline
 Jonas Ludwig
 Jacob Oswald
 Alfred Peter
 James Reinsmith
 Samuel Ritter
 Joseph Ray
 Solomon Reinsmith
 Sebastian Silliman
 Joseph Snyder

Levi Smith
 Willoughby Shoemaker
 Horace Troxell
 Philip Werley
 Robert Young

76 men

Company K.

Charles Mertz^{*}
 Abiel Heilmann[†]
 Henry Freed[‡]
 Thomas Snyder
 John A. Young
 Henry C. Huber
 Daniel Smith
 Jeremiah Transue
 William Haas
 Sylvester Weller
 Charles C. Moore
 Blackford Barnes
 Adolph Clauss
 Edwin Desch
 Tilghman Frederick
 Benjamin Fatzinger
 Benjamin Fink
 Andrew Gangwere
 James Gallagher
 Moses Hoffman
 Solomon Heberly
 Henry Hardner
 John Hill
 Edwin Jacoby
 Henry Kemmerer
 William J. Reichard
 William G. Moyer
 Henry Trexler
 Milton Bieber
 David Hardner
 John Lentz
 Stephen A. Henry
 Samuel Apple
 Charles Bennett
 Hugh Cassily
 John Eisenhard
 Robert Fatzinger

Daniel Fritz
 Charles Gorr
 John Gorr
 Charles Hart
 George Hand
 David Howard
 Philip Hill
 Philip Helvert
 Charles Kramer
 Harrison Kern
 Willoughby Kern
 John LaRoche
 George Minnich
 Henry Moore
 John Manhart
 Aaron Moyer
 John Musonheimer
 Andrew Nagle
 Tilghman Ott
 Werner Ruhe
 Edward Reichard
 Christian Stahley
 Hiram Schaffer
 Joseph Stempfle
 William Landis
 Josiah Leferre
 Owen Metz
 William Moore
 John Moyer
 Josiah Doll
 Wilson Moyer
 Theodore Nagle
 William Ruhe
 Lewis Roth
 Amandas Sieger
 Tilghman Steinberger
 Ludwig Schultz

75 men.

^{*} Captain. [†] Lieutenant.
[‡] 2nd Lieutenant.

The whole number of men furnished by Lehigh county during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865, was 2863. The number of men killed in battle were 83, number of men wounded in battle 61, number of men that died in camp were 233, number of men captured by the Confederates were 257, number of men that were drowned were 3, number of men, missing in action were 49, and 183 men mentioned as killed and wounded and missing, making a total loss of 1218 men.

ALLEN GUARDS. They were one of the first companies that responded to the Nation's call for volunteers for the defense of Washington. The First Regiment did garrison duty but not engaged in any battles. The Ninth Regiment did also garrison duty and was not in any battles. The Forty sixth Regiment was in the following battles: Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Peach Tree creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, Atlanta. The loss of the Regiment while in the service was 241 men. The Forty-seventh Regiment was in the following battles, St. John's Bluff, Jacksonville, Pocotaligo, Red River expedition, Shenadoah campaign, and loss during its service was 538 men. The Ninety-second Regiment was in the following engagements, Lebanon, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond, Ky., Shelbyville, Perryville, Franklin, Rover, Middleton, Cowan, LaFayette, Chickamauga, Dan bridge, Newmarket, Mossy creek, Fair Garden, McMinusville, Lovejoys, Macon, Bear creek, Waynesboro(2), Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes, Avery'sboro, Bentonville, Raleigh, Hillsboro, Morrisville. Their loss was very heavy. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was in the battles of Antietam, where it lost 34 men in killed and 85 men wounded, and at Chancellorsville where 250 of their number were taken prisoners. The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment did garrison duty at Newberne, N.C. and Hilton Head, S. C. The Two Hundred and Second Regiment was in the battle of Salem and guarding rail roads in the Shenadoah valley, during General Sheridan's campaign. The Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment fought in the battle of Chapin's Farm, Mead Station, Petersburg and Appomattox court house. The Fifth and Twenty-seventh Regiments (Militia of 1862) were organized to aid in repelling the invasion of the Confederate army. The Thirty-eighth Regiment (Militia of 1863) guarded property, repairing rail roads and gathering Confederate stragglers after the battle of Gettysburg. The Fortyfirst Regiment (Militia of 1863), saw service at South Mountain and guarding property.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Companies B. and D., 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were from Lehigh county. The officers from our county were Charles O'Neill, Lieutenant Colonel; W. D. Mickley, Major; Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon Major; Frank D. Beary, Adjutant; J. Howard Martz, Sergeant Major; Harry Bower, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Company B.	William F. Weiss	George Wicand
James A. Medlar ³	Otto R. Wollmuth	George A. Rex
Charles D. Rhoads ³	Lewis Spangler	James F. Wicand
Orlando Miller ⁴	Edward Fried	William Bower
Oswell W. Reidy	Wilson Desch	William Smith

Harry Christ
 Harry Lambert
 Ralph Weaver
 George Knecht
 Joseph Peters
 John Abbott
 Roy Applegate
 Frank Bartholomew
 William Buckland
 Frank D. Banghardt
 Frederick Becker
 Albert Connolly
 Charles E. Clader
 Percival Confer
 Adam Epp
 Ray Percival
 Harvey Frantz
 Victor Geist
 Ernest Gross
 Tilghman Ginkinger
 Edward Goheen
 S. A. Hammar
 Peter Hertzog
 J. Allen Newhard
 William Ruch
 Orange M. Frantz
 John Thomas
 Hugh Stevens, Jr.
 Frederick Able
 Harry Adams
 Harry Balliett
 Guy Brown
 John Bloss
 William Benson
 Solomon Brown
 W. W. Cox
 Charles Campbell
 Harry Elliott
 Clinton Fenstermacher
 Robert E. Frantz
 Howard E. Gaugler
 Morris Gehring
 John Gallmoyer
 Leidy Garnet

Frantz Hall
 Harvey Held
 William Hohe
 Allen Hagenbach
 Frank Hildenburger
 George Hafner
 Edwin Hoats
 Franklin Kramlich
 William Kunkel
 Raymond Kerschner
 George Lutz
 Austin Leidy
 Francis Laudenschlager
 William Labold
 Charles Matten
 Robert Miller
 John Moyer
 David McMahon
 Herman Naiell
 Fred Reichard
 Frank Schreiber
 George Steinberger
 Paul Smith
 John Thomas
 William Trump
 Henry Weibel
 Walter Ward
 David Yates
 Henry Hersh
 John Helwig
 Frank Hagei
 Albert Reener
 John Kahler
 Albert Kramer
 Edmund Lloyd
 Frank Lynn
 Newton Leidy
 Clement Lawskowski
 Robert Martz
 Robert Mest
 Calvin Moyer
 Charles Miller
 Herman Nikalai
 William Pierce

John Schick, Jr.
 Frank Seislove
 Charles Schlioher
 Paul Schantz
 Paul Tilton
 Thaddens Weaver
 Philip Walters
 John Wotring
 110 men.

Company D.
 Charles Spangler*
 Evan Wittenmyer†
 Samuel Chubbuck‡
 George Shillinger
 Elmer Amey
 Oscar Neff
 Oliver E. Miller
 Edward Rose
 Morris Knauss
 Oscar Keimert
 Barney McMulty
 John Wetherhold
 Robert Quinn
 William Hering
 Frank Ahlum
 Edwin Bernhard
 George Hamersley
 Edwin Keck
 William Wittenmyer
 Edgar German
 Martin O. Laughlin
 Calvin Boehm
 Harrison Burger
 Harry Bush
 Charles Chubbuck
 Michael Connolly
 Horace Dennis
 Charles Draper
 Ira T. Endy
 Patrick Gallagher
 Richard Moerder
 George Wieder
 Harry Dietrich
 Wellington Koch

John Roberts
 John Potts
 Harry Geansley
 Edwin Eagle
 William Beechtel
 Allen Berger
 Joseph Boehmer
 Harry Burger
 Herbert Boorse
 Wm. Collins
 Ira Danner
 Isaiah Dennis
 Alvin Eitner
 Dallas Frankenfield
 Irwin Gaugler
 John Hartzell
 Harry Heist
 Charles Hertzog
 John Horne
 Edward Jacoby
 Walter Kleckner
 Lewis Krick
 Charles Lester
 Daniel McCoanaghy
 Charles Miller
 Edwin Mosser
 Edward Nagle
 Henry Nonnemacher
 Lewis Oswald
 Franklin Ott
 Riles Raub
 George Ruhmel
 Lewis Schaffer
 Oliver Schmuk
 John Scott
 Harry Sensabach
 John Smith

Robert Stemmetz
 Edwin Seislove
 William Sassaman
 Herbert Trumbauer
 George Hersch
 Lewis Hildebrand
 Elmer Hoffort
 Edwin Keiper
 Henry Kressley
 Elmer Kuhns
 Robert Lucas
 Patrick Mahon
 Harvey Miller
 Harry Moyer
 Allen Neff
 Fred Oberholzer
 Harry Oberly
 Reece Raub
 Calvin Reitz
 Harvey J. Saul
 William Scheirer
 George Schwartz
 Leonard Sefing
 Jeremiah Simons
 Henry Steinbieker
 George Stevens
 William Schell
 Joseph Troxell
 Charles Wagner
 Edward Wagner
 Harry A. Weaver
 William Weinsbeger
 Herbert A. Warg
 Soseph C. Rerwick
 Adam B. Weaver
 Harry Wetherhold
 William M. Wieand

Oswald A. Yehl
 Harvey E. Ziegler
 110 men

The following served in other companies.

Boas Hausman
 James Roxberry
 Jefferson Mosser
 Edwrrd Reichard
 Ray Tice
 Paul Ellenberger
 S. Marsh
 Preston Fritz
 Warren Boyer
 Warren Heimdach
 Edward Malburg
 Jerry Newhard
 William Wetzel
 William Fry
 William Walker
 Allen Whisky
 Oliver Diehl
 Will Hoxworth
 Faank Beisel
 Jacob Nixon
 William Baines
 G. W. C. Snyder
 Arthur Yocum
 Frank Reese
 Lewis Baker
 Charles Osmun
 William S. Roth

27 men

* captain. † Lieutenant
 ‡ 2nd Lieutenant.
 The number of men who were from Lehigh county in the war were 253 men.



CHAPTER XIV.

Post Offices, Attorneys, Physicians, Etc.

POST OFFICES.

Alburtis*	Lanark
Allentown † (c h)	Laury's Station
Balliettsville	Lehigh Furnace
Best	Lineport
Breinigsville*	Litzenberg
Catasauqua†	Locust Valley
Cementon	Lowhill
Centre Valley*	Lynnport
Cetronia	Lynnville
Claussville	Lyon Valley
Coopersburg*	Macungie*
Coplay*	Mickley's
Coraing	Minesite
Deibertsville	Minnich
Dillinger	Mosserville
Dillingersville	Mountainville
East Texas	Neffs
Eckert	Newhard
Egypt*	New Tripoli
Emaus*	Old Zionsville
Emerald	Orefield
Fogelsville*	Plover*
Friedensville*	Powder Valley
Fullerton*	Ringers
Germansville	Risingun
Guth's Station	Rittersville
Haafsville	Rockdale
Hoffman's	Saegersville
Hokendauqua*	Saucona
Hosensack	Schaadts
Hynemansville	Scheidy
Ironton	Schnecksville
Jacksonville	Seiberlingsville
Jordan	Seipstown
Jordan Valley	Shimerville
	Schoenersville

Sigmund
Slatedale*
Slatington†
Standard
Steinsville
Stettlersville
Stines Corner
Switzer
Trexlerstown*
Vera Cruz
Walberts
Wannamaker
Weidasville
Weissenberg
Werleys Corner
Wescoesville
Zionsville

* Money order offices.
† International money order offices. c h Court house.

ATTORNEYS.

From 1812 to 1901

Henry Wilson
John Ewing
Charles Davis
Samuel Runk
John S. Gibbons
John J. Wurtz
John S. McFarland
Samuel A. Bridges
Jesse W. Griffith
Augustus F. Boas
Robert E. Wright
John D. Stiles
Nathan Miller
Robert S. Brown

Frederick J. Heller
 Henry King
 John Evans
 John D. Roney
 Henry Jarrett
 Andrew L. King
 Silas H. Hickox
 John W. Hornbeck
 Phaon Jarrett
 Peter Wickoff
 H. C. Longecker
 William P. Miller
 Silas E. Buzzard
 Charles M. Runk
 Charles W. Cooper
 James S. Reese
 J. Depuy Davis
 Edmund J. Moore
 Elisha Forrest
 William S. Marx
 Henry W. Bonsall
 Gilbert G. Gibbons
 James R. Struthers
 Adam Woolever
 Uriah Brunner
 John H. Oliver
 William H. Ainey
 George B. Schall
 H. H. Schwartz
 A. B. Schwartz
 R. Clay Hammersly
 Arnold C. Lewis
 Robert S. Leyburn
 Henry A. Bigler
 A. W. Leyburn
 Evan Holben
 Edwin Albright
 Jacob S. Dillinger
 Thomas B. Metzgar
 F. A. R. Ballwin
 Mahlon H. Biery
 Wm. H. Sowden
 John Rupp
 Edward Harvey

Levi Schmoyer
 Wm. H. Deschler
 Henry S. Floyd
 C. J. Erdman
 Eli G. Schwartz
 David Roper
 H. C. Hunsberger
 Wm. H. Glace
 Samuel A. Butz
 W. D. Luckenbach
 George H. Rupp
 R. E. Wright
 James S. Biery
 Joseph Hunter
 Wm. S. Young
 J. Winslow Wood
 M. L. Kauffman
 George K. Wilson
 James B. Deschler
 E. A. Muhlenberger
 E. A. Lochman
 Harry F. Kramer
 Wm. P. Snyder
 J. M. McClure
 Willis J. Forrest
 Nathaniel M. Orr
 Oscar E. Hollman
 M. C. L. Kline
 John M. Kessler
 M. G. Henninger
 W. H. Muschlitz
 Edwin Stine
 A. G. Dewalt
 Thomas Foley
 R. A. B. Hausman
 Henry W. Rose
 Albert Erdman
 James Schaadt
 A. B. Longaker
 Charles Runk
 Harry Stiles
 J. L. Marsteller
 W. Lichtenwalner
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 E. F. Schoch
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 A. P. Crilly
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 Enos Erdman
 M. E. Schaadt
 Jonas Kline
 E. F. Lichtenwalner
 Morton Martin
 D. R. Horne
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 F. T. L. Keiter
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 James Graver
 Henry Saylor
 John Hendricks
 Josiah Kern
 Solomon Bernd
 Abraham Fetherolf
 Samuel Young
 Eugene Dickenshied
 D. Fritch
 William Herbst
 Charles Keim
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 Frank Schlough
 William Erdman
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 Horace Erb
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 N. S. Strassburger R*
 A. J. G. Dubbs R*
 William H. Helfrich R*
 Eli Keller R
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 Wm. Wackernagel L
 C. J. Cooper L
 J. Wood P*
 W. H. Heil U. E.
 C. K. Fehr E
 J. C. Bliem E
 A. R. Horne L
 J. A. Little P
 M. C. Peters R

* Deceased. R. Reformed, L. Lutheran, P. Presbyterian, U. E. United Evangelical, E. Evangelical Association.

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R. K. Buehrle
 R. Clay Hammersley
 F. W. Siegfried
 F. G. Bernd
 J. O. Knauss
 G. W. Brinker
 E. D. Rhoads
 Anna M. Smith
 Kate M. Smith
 George P. Bates
 Miss E. J. Haines
 Miss A. E. Reichard
 William K. Derr
 Henry G. Paff
 Samuel C. Lee
 B. C. Snyder
 R. A. Little
 A. F. K. Krout

J. F. Jacoby
 Rebecca Sigley
 Edwin H. Breder
 Charlotte Bear
 Cecelia Wonderly
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 F. B. Heller
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 T. F. Frederick
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 Laura E. Busse
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 Solomon F. Rupp
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 Margaret Sykes
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 Henry D. Andreas
 P. J. Lantz
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 James F. Guth
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 E. R. Hottle
 Carrie Koons
 Clinton N. Bauder
 W. H. Nunnenmaker
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 A. J. Herber
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R. McMonagle
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Carrie Wotring
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Jennie Wieder
A. L. Christman
Wilson Rex
Frank Beary
Belle Fulton
Alonzo Hittle
Sallie Heckrote

George Haas
Wm. Heilman
S. E. Heilman
Alice Kern
Elmer Kistler
Tillie Mann
Jane Reichard
John Ritter
Mary Roth
Orville Ritter
Lewis Snyder
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Mary Weaver
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S. C. Schmoyer
Charles Ott
W. A. Henry
Elsie Bittner
Elsie Engle
Sallie Hartman



POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1790 TO 1900

1790, 131,373; 1800, 602,365; 1810, 810,091; 1820, 1,047,507; 1830, 1,318,233; 1840, 1,724,033; 1850, 2,311,786; 1860, 2,906,215; 1870, 3,521,951; 1880, 4,282,821; 1890, 5,258,014; 1900, 6,302,115.

POPULATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY FROM 1820 TO 1900.

1820, 18,895; 1830, 22,256, an increase of 3,361, increase per cent of 17.7; 1840, 25,787, an increase of 3,531, increase per cent of 11.3; 1850, 32,179, an increase of 6,692, increase per cent of 25.9; 1860, 43,753, an increase of 11,271; increase per cent of 34.7; 1870, 56,796, an increase of 13,043, increase per cent of 29.8; 1880, 65,969, an increase of 9,173, increase per cent of 16.1; 1890, 76,631, an increase of 10,662, increase per cent of 16.1; 1900, 93,893, an increase of 17,162, increase per cent of 22.5.

Governors of Pennsylvania from 1790 present time.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	TIME.	YRS.	DIED.	AGE
Constitution of 1790.							
Thomas Mifflin	1744	Philadelphia	Merchant	1790—1799	9	1800	56
Thomas McKean	1734	Chester County	Lawyer	1799—1808	9	1817	83
Simon Snyder	1759	Lancaster County	Farmer & Miller	1808—1817	9	1819	60
William Findlay	1768	Franklin County	Lawyer	1817—1820	3	1846	78
Joseph Hester	1752	Berks County	Merchant	1820—1823	3	1832	80
John Andrew Schmitz	1775	Berks County	Lath. Preacher	1823—1829	6	1852	77
George Wolf	1777	Northampton County	Lawyer	1829—1835	6	1840	63
Joseph Rittner	1780	Berks County	Farmer	1835—1839	3	1869	89
Constitution of 1838.							
David R. Porter	1788	Montgomery County	Iron Manufacturer	1839—1845	6	1867	79
Francis R. Shunk	1788	Montgomery County	Lawyer	1845—1848	3½	1848	60
William E. Johnston	1808	Westmoreland County	Lawyer	1848—1852	3½	1872	64
William Bigler	1813	Cumberland County	Printer & Mer.	1852—1855	3	1880	67
James Pollock	1810	Northumberland Co.	Lawyer	1855—1858	3	1890	80
William F. Packard	1807	Centre County	Printer	1858—1861	3	1870	63
Andrew G. Curtin	1817	Centre County	Lawyer	1861—1867	6	1891	77
John W. Geary	1819	Westmoreland County	Civil Eng. & Mil.	1867—1873	6	1873	54
John F. Hartranft	1830	Montgomery County	Lawyer & Mil.	1873—1879	6	1889	59
Constitution of 1873.							
Henry M. Hoyt	1830	Luzerne County	Lawyer	1879—1883	4	1892	58
Robert E. Pattison	1850	Maryland	"	1883—1887	4	1892	
James A. Beaver	1837	Centre County	" & Military	1887—1891	4		
Robert E. Pattison	1850	Maryland	"	1891—1895	4		
Daniel H. Hastings	1849	Centre County	"	1895—1899	4		
William A. Stone	1846	Pioga County	"	1899—			
Lieutenant Governors.							
Constitution of 1873.							
John Latta	1836	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	Lawyer	1875—1879	4		
Charles W. Stone	1843	Middlesex Co., Mass.	"	1879—1883	4		
Chauncey F. Black	1839	Somerset Co., Pa.	"	1883—1887	4		
William T. Davis	1831	Glammorganshire, W.	"	1887—1891	4		
Louis A. Watts	1851	Lackawanna Co., Pa.	"	1891—1895	4		
Walter Lyon	1853	Allegheny Co., Pa.	"	1895—1899	4		
J. S. Grohn	1837	Sombury, Pa.	" & Military	1899—			

NOTE:—Under the Constitution of 1790, a Governor could serve 9 years out of 12 yrs. Under the Constitution of 1838, he could serve 6 years out of 9 years. Under the Constitution of 1873, he could serve 1 term of 4 years only and he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1901.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.		When Formed.	Area Square M.	First Settled.	Schools.	Term. Months.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.	Total.	Teachers Salary.
Albion City		1867		1751	115	10	2382	2632	4663	\$52.49
Catasauqua Borough		1852		1839	14	10	313	339	652	66.98
Coopersburg		1870		1918	3	9	56	68	124	43.00
Coplay		1869		1854	6	9	139	143	282	50.00
Emaus		1859		1740	5	9	118	140	258	44.00
Fountain Hill		1892		1745	4	10	92	93	185	47.50
Macungie		1857		1776	3	9	61	59	129	44.25
Slatington		1864		1851	17	10	427	408	835	72.50
West Bethlehem Borough		1889		1869	13	10	313	307	620	66.08
Hanover Township		1812		1740	15	8	312	297	609	42.00
Heidelberg		1812	13.00	1740	10	7	200	145	345	27.50
Lowhill		1812	26.3	1743	6	7	90	73	163	30.00
Lower Milford		1847	13.8	1715	11	7	195	137	332	32.00
Lower Macungie		1832	19.5	1738	21	7	352	307	659	26.00
Lynn		1812	23.6	1740	20	7	383	359	742	30.00
North Whitehall		1812	40.0	1730	19	8	330	325	655	36.50
Salisbury		1812	20.6	1736	18	8	411	343	754	37.50
South Whitehall		1812	19.9	1735	14	7	265	241	506	35.50
Upper Macungie		1832	21.9	1729	18	7	255	213	468	32.00
Upper Milford		1812	24.5	1733	15	7	306	225	531	33.00
Upper Saucon		1812	19.5	1743	12	8	288	234	522	36.00
Washington		1847	23.8	1742	16	7	367	264	640	28.00
Weisenberg		1812	25.5	1743	11	7	190	143	330	28.00
Whitehall		1867	27.0	1730	23	8	504	505	1009	38.50
Grim's Independent		1867	13.0		1	7	22	15	37	35.00

VALUATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY FOR 1901.

Allentown, Taxables, 13,042; Real estate valuation, \$20,290,311; County assessment, \$20,594,216; County tax, \$45,307.11; State tax, \$18,778.94; Money on interest, \$4,694,729. Catasqua, Taxables, 1,266; Real estate valuation, \$1,715,745; County assessment, \$1,770,915; County tax, \$3,896.00; State tax, \$1,964.44; Coopersburg, Taxables, 222; Real estate valuation, \$266,310; County assessment \$288,300; County tax, \$633.25; State tax, \$969.44. Coplay, Taxables, 617; Real estate valuation, \$501,495; County assessment, \$543,035; County tax, \$1,194.69; State tax, \$113.29. Emaus, Taxables, 539; Real estate valuation, \$433,745; County assessment, \$478,835; County tax, \$1,052.99; State tax, \$602.11. Fountain Hill Taxables, 374; Real estate valuation, \$700,525; County assessment, \$576,530; County tax, \$1,268.36; State tax, \$592.26. Mauchungie, Taxables, 337; Real estate valuation, \$271,661; County assessment, \$287,281; County tax, \$632.01; State tax, \$573. Slatington, Taxables, 1,315; Real estate valuation, 1,070,256; County assessment, \$1,178,995; County tax, \$2,593.79; State tax, \$519. West Bethlehem, Taxables, 1595; Real estate valuation, \$1,326,663; County assessment, \$1,308,928; County Tax, \$3,099.63; State Tax, \$773.49.

Hanover, Taxables, 1,370; Real estate valuation, \$1,473,798; County assessment, \$1,525,618; County tax, \$3,356.36; State tax, \$1,255.26. Heidelberg, Taxables, 486; Real estate valuation, \$569,088; County assessment, \$600,034; County tax, \$1320.05. State tax, \$5,694.32. Lower Mauchungie, Taxables, 1076; Real estate valuation \$1,360,906; County assessment, \$1,450,106; County tax, \$3,190.24; State tax, \$599.46. Lower Milford, Taxables, 507; Real estate valuation, 701,590; County assessment, \$736,480; County tax, \$1,620.25; State tax, \$651.81. Lowhill, Taxables, 256; Real estate valuation, \$315,307; County assessment, \$325,917; County tax, \$717.02; State tax, \$206.58. Lynn, Taxables, 686; Real estate valuation, \$1,131,860; County assessment, \$1,177,212; County tax, \$2,589.85; State tax, \$587.64. North Whitehall, Taxables, 1,165; Real estate valuation, \$1,250,561; County assessment, \$1,335,721; County tax, \$2,938.59; State tax, \$672.40. Salisbury, Taxables, 1789; Real estate valuation, \$1,776,864; County assessment, \$1,898,819; County tax, 4,177.40 dollars; State tax, 582.96 dollars. South Whitehall, Taxables, 820; Real estate valuation, 1,459,755 dollars; County assessment 1,506,955 dollars; County tax, 2,315.30, State tax, 780.97 dollars. Upper Mauchungie, Taxables, 756; Real estate valuation, 1,168,864, dollars; County assessment, 1,216,904, dollars; County tax, 2,677.18 dollars; State tax, 460.49 dollars. Upper Milford, Taxables 1042; Real estate valuation, 1,505,307 dollars; County assessment, 1,083,271 dollars; County tax, 2,383.20 dollars. State tax, 845.77 dollars. Upper Saucon, Taxables, 1024; Real estate valuation, 1,140,040 dollars; County assessment, 1,233,775 dollars; County tax, 2,714.31 dollars; State tax, 967.67 dollars. Washington, Taxables, 1,041; Real estate valuation, 825,025 dollars; County assessment, 896,396 dollars; County tax, 1,972.07 dollars; State tax, 567.72 dollars; Weissenberg, Taxables, 492; Real estate valuation, 591,535 dollars; County assessment, 607,048 dollars; County tax, 1,335.50 dollars; State tax, 349.39 dollars. Whitehall, Taxables 2,646; Real estate valuation, 3,398,340 dollars. County assessment, 3,512,635 dollars; County tax, 7,728.02 dollars; State tax, 857.14 dollars.

Total valuation, Taxables, 34,625; Real estate, 44,735,91 dollars; County assessment, 46,233,726 dollars; County tax, 101,714.12 dollars; State tax, 31,767.96 dollars; Cleared land, 174,957 acres; Timber land, 18,175 acres; Co. debt none.

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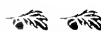

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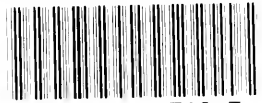
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